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Weekly Commercial

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THE PUBLIC DEBT

Official Statement for June.

A REDUCTION OF $2,031,035.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The following is an abstract of the official statement of the public debt for June:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,374,883,800
Five per cent. bonds	414,567,309
Total coin bonds	$1,789,451,100
Lawful money debt	25,243,000
Matured debt	2,092,797
Legal tender notes	357,888,296
Fractional currency	40,858,835
Coin certificates	19,086,000
Total without interest	$2,254,251,028
Total debt	$2,294,367,149
Total interest	41,795,813
Cash in Treasury, coin	88,149,108
Warrants	15,314,000
Debt, less cash in Treasury	103,470,798
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,191,488,150
Decrease during the month	2,031,035
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest paid by Railroad	64,623,512
Money, principal outstanding	6,303,680
Interest accrued and not paid	1,938,706
Interest paid by the United States	14,631,579
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	3,708,934
Balance of interest paid by the United States	10,922,936

Reunion of Old Settlers of Grant County, Indiana—Desperado Jailed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MARION, Ind., July 1, 1872.

The old settlers of Grant county, Indiana, held an annual meeting in the court house square, at Marion, this afternoon. Quite a number of the old settlers were in attendance, occupying seats on the speakers' stand. Some of these old men have been in the county since 1825, and relate some very amusing incidents connected with those times.

One Doughty was brought from Montpelier, Blackford county, Indiana, this morning, the sheriff this morning and lodged in jail, charged with malicious shooting with intent to kill. He is a desperate character, and attempted to kill a two-year-old child in Blackford county. The man he shot is lying in a critical condition, and it is feared he will not recover.

Explosion and Fire in Philadelphia—Loss $50,000.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—About nine o'clock this evening, while the workmen were at work on the premises of Elkins & Middleton, redistillers and rectifiers, at Vine street wharf, four distinct explosions occurred among barrels in the rear portion of the building. The building took fire, and the flames were soon extinguished a heavy loss was sustained. Elkins & Middleton lose $40,000, on which there is an insurance of $29,000. Simon Arnold owns the building, which was damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars; fully insured. The distillery apparatus, valued at $25,000, was not insured.

Gov. Curtin and Prince Gortchakoff.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in giving an account of the reception of Gen. Sherman at the Russian Capital, quotes a high compliment paid to Gov. Curtin by Prince Gortchakoff. He says Governor Curtin was very cordial in his manner, and took occasion to compliment Gov. Curtin by saying to Gen. Sherman that in all his long experience in public life there never had been an American Minister here whose relations with the Foreign Office were so cordial as they were so much liked by the Emperor, and had made such an agreeable impression on all classes of society. The Prince also spoke of the Catacazy affair, and said that if Mr. Curtin had been able to come to Germany and lay the matter before him personally, it would all have been settled in half an hour, and there would have been no trouble at all, as the Russian government never wished to impose a disagreeable representative on another Power. The correspondent adds that Mr. Curtin is daily awaiting the return of the Emperor to present his letters of recall, when he will go back to America and take part in the Presidential campaign. He carries with him the regrets of every one, Russians and foreigners. It is seldom that a Minister represents his country so well as Mr. Curtin has done, and he has created universal good will and friendship to his country.

Nonsensical Talk about Hard Times.

The Merrimack *Journal*, in discussing the labor question, says: There are a thousand million dollars in the savings banks of this country, chiefly the deposits of labor, and yet labor is striking for higher wages. Since the world began there has never been an age or a clime, a country or a nation where labor was in so much demand and so well rewarded as it is in this country to-day. There is no person out of work who cannot find employment if he has the skill and the will to work; and there is no man in the South, unless he has a large family—and that is wealth enough of itself to satisfy anybody—who cannot be among the savings banks depositors, laying up something for a "rainy day." Wages for common laborers are two dollars a day, and for skilled mechanics three and four dollars, and in the cities for some classes five; if a workingman can't get rich at that he has nobody to blame. It is blasphemy for him to talk about hard times. Professional men are not so well paid, relatively. As compared with mechanics' wages, school teachers, clergymen, physicians and lawyers are poorly paid. They don't average as much as first class printers, machinists, bricklayers, blacksmiths, shoemakers, or carriage makers. Skilled hands earn more than educated brains.

The Jewish church, press and public, in New York, have been scandalized by a marriage between a German Jew of wealth and good connections to his brother's widow, a union which, according to the Hebrew interpretation of Mosaic law, is incestuous and an unpardonable sin. From a Christain standpoint the arrangement was a highly desirable one. The parties were both rich and the second love with each other, but an obstacle fixed generations ago by an orthodox European Synod stood in the way and threatened to prevent consummation of their vows in wedlock. Several Rabbis refused to unite them, and only when the bridegroom equivocated and told Dr. Huebsch that he was to embrace the bride's first husband would he he solemnize their marriage. The near relatives are well enough pleased, and only the organs and the pious Jewish leaders of the old laws and traditions of Judaism are especially put out by it. The Jewish *Times* referred to it as an incestuous marriage, and severely criticised Dr. Huebsch as guilty of willful complicity with the parties or criminal negligence.

MR. JOHN WILSON, of West Vincent township, a youth of *ninety-one* summers, paid a visit to our town on Thursday, to see and have a chat with the *boys*, Kreamer, Moses, and Jones. From Kimberton he made the trip over the Pickering Valley Railroad, which was the first time he was ever in a railroad car. The old gentleman was born in 1781, and he says he was as young as he used to be." He has made arrangements with the *boys*, we understand, to accompany them to Philadelphia, where he has not been for more than a quarter of a century, and if they can stand the ride, he proposes to take them on to the Baltimore Convention.—*Phœnixville (Chester Co., Pa.) Messenger.*

VOL. IX.—NO. 35. WEEKLY EDITION. JULY 6, 1872.

FASHION FOR JULY.

The Metropolis Deserted---Fashions at a Discount.

Everything Worn—Nothing to Wear—Toilettes for Watering Places—Adirondack Outfits, etc.

New York is empty. Everybody that was not off for Europe has gone to Boston. Some people find it difficult to realize this, for the streets and street cars seem to be as full as ever. But my own opinion is that the general impression regarding the number of people in any one place is quite a mistake. The population of New York, for example, instead of being a million is about a dozen, a baker's dozen perhaps, more or less, but as likely to be less as more; and this simple dozen multiply themselves into what are considered separate entities, but which really have no individual existence, only occupy space, for it is the original dozen, and the dozen only, who turn up every where—so ubiquitous, who see everything, know anything, and do everything, for all the rest.

THIS IS NOT FASHION.

No; wont you take something else instead? I am tired of them as the lady was who went to her dressmaker recently and said: "Anything, only do not dress me in the fashion." What is fashion to-day? Is it the mass of rubbish we see piled up on the counters of the great dry goods stores? Is it the medley we see in the streets? Is it the nondescript that crowd the cars and steamboats? Is it the bedizened dames who begin to flourish at the watering places? If it is any or all of these, I beg my readers to have none of it, but return to the petticoat and short gown of the great grandmother until they can find a rational kind of clothing. How pleasant it was, during a brief visit to the country, recently, to meet a charming lady of

THE OLD SCHOOL.

She could not be called an old lady, though her hair was silvery white, for she was more vivacious than most young girls, and could entertain you with stores of incident and anecdote acquired by reading and a rich and varied personal experience. Moreover, she was still slender, straight and delicately fair. Her skin had never known the touch of powder or cosmetic, and although there was no rainsook, the seams only marked by lines of fine needle-work embroidery, outlined her form as gracefully as though she had been sixteen instead of sixty.

How gladly the eyes rested on the soft, flowing, unbroken lines of that simple white dress! How well that and a pair of kid boots, and a white shawl, completed the same general style and outline became the wearer!

"I have not had a new dress in ten years," she said to her visitor. "Wait another ten," was the reply.

NOTHING FOR NICE.

Fashion has really run itself into the ground; there is nothing left—"Nothing for nice," as a lady recently and piteously observed. Silks and muslins are laid away, for grand occasions are trailed in the street, and are not associations, the sentiment, of dress is destroyed.

Girls with bustles and panniers and ruffled like several yards of calico worn, are the sights in the streets. What can fashion do, to be fashion, but throw them off?

CHANGES IN FASHION.

The rapid changes and disturbations in fashion which have taken place within the past few years are having a most serious effect. Houses which have made expensive fancy goods a specialty are being broken up. The reason is that articles carried over to the next season lose their value, and as an immense number of goods are bought for the demand for styles and shades and qualities, the merchant is a loser rather than a gainer by every season's stock.

Take as an example neck ties, laces and parasols. Shawls and round thread lace vails have given place to jackets and straight, square cut ties—the former being a thing of the past. The fancy cravats of the most delicate shades, and the buff parasols, scolloped on the edge and lined with silk, of a bright contrasting color, to harmonize with the general tint, bordered with rich fringe to match.

Said a merchant the other day, "You see that costume," as a lady passed in the street, which I sold last year at from five to ten dollars each. Now I cannot get two fifty for them. In that dress are 25,000 worth of thread lace vails, dead stock."

The rush to Europe helps to kill this class of trade, ladies who are going waiting till they can buy gloves, neck ties and parasols abroad at $1 50, instead of spending that amount or more on one of these articles.

The question of hats and pins go to has never been satisfactorily answered; but it is really funny to see where the parasols and neck ties go to. Take a street car on Sunday, and you will find that nearly every female wearing round stout necks and proudly clasped in short, fat, red hands. The thriftiest little ladies in the world would give up the point after seeing such a sight as that.

WATERING-PLACE TOILETTES.

But Rosa Matilda wants to know about toilettes for the watering places. She is going there, and what is she to get in addition to her white and her pink, and her grey, and her blue, and her mauve. I will tell you, my dear Miss Matilda, that you are not going to the "crash," just such crashes the cook uses in the kitchen for "rollers"—towelling in fact, and not as fine quality nor quite so heavy as leather. Make of it a loose blouse, which tie in at the back with a broad, pale rose-colored sash. Get a broad brimmed hat, turned up *a la* Polly Peachum, with a bunch of cherries and rose-colored ribbon; and if your skirt is black silk and narrow-flounced, and your bustle a brilliant large, and your "die" shoes sufficiently high, you will only be conventional.

One of a number of dresses prepared for Newport consists of a pale blue silk, dotted all over with white rose buds, and trimmed with ruchings of white organdie muslin, cut out and edged with lace; square boddice, basque back, demi-long sleeves, finished with plaitings of muslin.

Another toilette consists of a tunic of embroidered *batiste*, bordered with deep guipure lace. The shade of the material over a skirt of pale blue *faille*, covered to the waist with narrow pinked out flounces. The ornamental looping up at the back and sides is effected by mixing the guipure lace with loops and ends of sea-green ribbon.

A very pretty dinner dress is of pale blue silk trimmed with narrow flounces, pinked out round the edge and headed with guipure lace. A vest of *ecru faille* is added to the back waist and trimmed with rich lace of the same shade. The coat sleeves are of *ecru faille*, with two puffs, one at the top, the other above the elbow, of blue silk; a row of guipure insertion of the ecru shade laid over the *faille* between.

A "Parmela" toilette of Cretonne chintz, trimmed with black velvet bows and fringe is morning *negligé*, with a Parmela hat trimmed with black velvet and wild flowers. Thick, white suits are very little worn, but fine, thin, white toilettes are of the highest distinction for evening wear. The most admired are soft and flowing, very little trimmed upon the skirt, but sometimes a flounce of *broderie de tointette* scarf, bordered with wide Valenciennes lace and tied at the back.

A novelty in bathing costumes is made of white cashmere flannels, the kind called "infants'" flannel. The suit consists of trowsers and tunic, edged with narrow strips of blue or scarlet flannel, and a broad band to the edge. They first made their appearance at Long Branch, and of course succeeded in attracting a large share of attention. The peculiarity about them is that on coming out of the water it is difficult to tell that the wearers have anything on at all.

ADIRONDACK COSTUMES.

For mountain excursions and camping out male dressmakers are showing suits of serge and fine English waterproof cloth, consisting of a long, plain polonaise worn over full trowsers of the material, which the same, to quote the "Chinee," are to be tucked into the tops of high boots with broad heels and thick soles. The bottom of the polonaise should reach to the knees, but not below the knees. The costume is completed by a soft felt hat, a strap over the shoulders to support the drinking cup, a field-glass and a shawl, and on the mountain excursions by an alpenstock.

Wealthy papas could not do a better thing for their young lady daughters than supply them with such an outfit for a climb in the Adirondacks, or some other mild region, and camp out for the whole summer. It would take all the nonsense out of them, and supply them with health and vigor for a lifetime.

LINEN SUITS.

Plain buff linen is not becoming to everyone. Some semi-blonde women look yellow all over in a linen suit, and to these the "Tasso" cloth of the present season is a decided providence. "Tasso" cloth is batiste, with a twilled stripe in blue with a satin finish. It is used for the polonaise, the skirt being composed of the plain material. This blue stripe lights up the entire costume, and has a wonderfully good effect. Costumes of fine unbleached linen are hand embroidered in wool, and trimmed with woolen guipure of the same shade as the embroidery; but these are very costly, ranging from seventy-five dollars to one hundred and fifty—father a high figure for what is "only a linen suit after all."

The most lady-like suits of plain ecru linen consists of a walking skirt and long polonaise fitted into the figure and simply trimmed with a single row of plaiting, headed with a band of black velvet. The plaiting forms a twelve inch flounce upon the skirt, but is not more than a third of that width upon the polonaise, and is headed or bordered with black velvet, according to taste—the plaiting in the latter case taking an additional ribbon.

FASHIONS FOR PLAIN PEOPLE.

The blouse waist and blouse polonaise are invaluable to those who wish to dress plainly yet stylishly at small expense. A white skirt waist, two skirts plainly hemmed, the upper one slightly draped at the sides, and a black lace jacket, constitute a costume adapted either for church or a picnic; while a plain skirt with a long blouse polonaise slightly looped at the sides is the best possible method of making the pretty striped prints and ginghams which are so useful for house wear, yet are not unpresentable in the street, at least in the country. The blouse polonaise is simply the blouse waist with a skirt. It is an excellent style for washing materials, and should be made simply without ruffling or puffing. The box plaiting at the back and sack front gives it sufficient fitness, and care should be taken to give somewhat more of fullness to the skirt than is usual when ruffles are added. The blouse waist is pretty in striped and dotted linen, in plain linen lawn, and in colored cashmere. It can be worn with skirts of black silk, buff linen, striped print, or sprigged muslin; it is hardly ever out of place, and looks as well over the washtub as in the parlor. It is moreover cool, easily "done up," inexpensive and durable. It is not adapted to thin materials, it is pre-eminently "useful," and looks as much out of place in Swiss muslin or Chambrey gauze as a man's shirt.

The blouse polonaise is particularly adapted to washing materials for suits which are rendered dowdyish in the extreme by being cut into "Marguerites" and "Dolly Vardens," and puffed and bunched, and ruffled, into all sorts of unmeaning and grotesque forms. It requires little or no trimming, and finds an effective finish in a broad black sash, made with hanging loops and short ends.

Fine sprigged lawns make very pretty church or street dresses, made perfectly plain, hemmed skirt, French waist, and worn with a black lace shawl, draped over the shoulders, and fastened in at the back of the waist with a wide ribbon sash the color of the sprig in the dress; English straw bonnet, trimmed with ribbon of the same shade, brown, lilac, light green or blue, with a pink, or *tea* rose on one side, and a black lace vail, and the costume will be lady-like enough for a duchess. Plain, self-colored costumes of any material are now very happily relieved by handkerchiefs of black lace, worn upon the neck, the ends crossed and fastened in front, or crossed and thrown back. Made of large size and rich lace, with long, rounded ends, they are used by many ladies to throw over white evening dresses, when the falling dew warns them that some slight protection is necessary.

JENNIE JUNE.

OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin.]

The idea that we can afford to defeat our State ticket and yet carry the State for Grant has been urged with much persistency, and has been made to seem plausible enough to require full refutation and exposure.

It does not follow absolutely, as some seem to think, that "as Pennsylvania goes so goes the Union," yet there are so few exceptions that it may almost be regarded as a rule. It is possible to elect a President without the vote of Pennsylvania, but it has so seldom happened that such an event cannot be considered probable.

But there is another rule to which there is no exception—that as Pennsylvania goes in October, she goes in November. It has never happened otherwise. In 1828, 1832 and 1836 the Democrats carried the State in October, and had an easy victory in the month following. In 1840, there was no State ticket to elect at the October election, and consequently no reliable test of the strength of Whigs and Democrats each carried twelve members of Congress, and the votes given to the several candidates for Governor, ranging in aggregate, a small Whig majority; while on the other hand, the Democrats carried the Legislature, and the popular vote for legislators footed up a small Democratic majority. In 1844, therefore, a drawn battle, both sides claiming a victory, and both, therefore, went to work with a will to secure the October election. The result in November was characteristic of the indecisive result in October—the Whigs carrying the State for Harrison by barely 433 majority.

In 1844, the Whigs ran the gallant and patriotic Gen. Markle for Governor, and made a bold and desperate canvass, but Gen. Shunk was beaten by a small majority. They struggled with all their energy to regain the State in November; but the Governor's election had already decided the fate of the State, and against Clay by a largely increased majority.

In 1848, the Whigs nominated Wm. F. Johnston for Governor, and the Democrats Judge Shunk, who was chosen by only 313 majority. Yet that trifling majority decided the Presidential contest. The Democrats fought manfully, but in vain, to overcome a small majority, and gave Taylor carried the State over Cass by ten thousand majority.

In 1852, the Democrats carried the October election by a decisive majority; and in November the State went for Pierce by an increased vote.

In 1856, the Republicans and Americans were united on the State ticket, although divided on President. A determined effort was made by the Democrats of the State to carry the October election, which was carried by 4,000. In November the State was Democratic, over both, by about 11,000.

In 1860, the Republicans, after a hard fought and bitter contest, elected Curtin to the Governorship by a decisive majority, and the State followed in November for Lincoln by an increased vote.

In 1864, the same result followed. The Republicans carried their State ticket in October, and gave Lincoln in November with scarcely an effort.

In 1868, General Hartranft was on the State ticket, as he is now, being a candidate for Auditor General. The Philadelphia *Press* had not then unlearned its Republicanism nor lost its common sense, and earnestly contended that although Curtin might be sacrificed, if Hartranft was not elected, Grant could not be; that it was madness—as it is now—to contend that the State could go one way in October, and another in November; that the election of Hartranft in October was worth two for Grant in November. It so proved. Hartranft was elected and Grant carried the State easily, although the Democratic made a determined rally, and urged what the *Press* is now urging, that the result in October could be reversed in November.

What the Democrats contended for then the *Press* is contending for now, and that in the very teeth of its own iterated, reiterated and reiterated assertions last year. The most loved issues of political affairs in this State from the beginning is against it. Such a thing as reversing in November the result in October, has never happened, and never will, because it never can.

The reason is plain. The result at the State election necessarily disheartens and demoralizes the defeated party, and there is not time between October and November to recover from this demoralization. Beaten troops always fight badly. Discipline may bring them up to the work, but they go through with it as a matter of routine, without heart or spirit. On the contrary, the successful party in October is correspondingly encouraged, goes into the fight with renewed spirit, and what is known as the floating vote—the vote which waits in every fight to see which side is going to win—goes in with the successful party and helps it to an easy victory. All this is in the very nature of things, and the philosophy of the rule is therefore very clear.

Besides all this is the reflex result upon other States of the vote in our State in October. The people of Ohio, Indiana, New Jersey and New York look to the State election in Pennsylvania with an anxiety too deep to find expression in words. It, in a great measure, settles the result in those States as well as in our own. If Hartranft in October, those States will be sure to follow for Grant in November; if he is defeated they will all be rendered doubtful.

Hartranft, Curtin or PENNSYLVANIA! The election of Grant is in your hands. If you elect Hartranft, Grant's election is sure. If you suffer him to be beaten, Grant's election is only doubtful but next to impossible. Do not be deceived by the false pleas of demagogues. What was true in 1868 is just as true now—"a vote for Hartranft in October is worth two for Grant in November."

One of those remarkable features in trade is the immense quantity of biscuits exported from England, not only to her colonies, but to the United States. These biscuits are of all kinds and descriptions, from the "captain's wafer," down to the material, which the same, to quote the "Chinee," are to be tucked into the tops of high boots with broad heels and thick soles. The bottom of the polonaise should reach to the knees, but not below the knees. The costume is completed by a soft felt hat, a strap over the shoulders to support the drinking cup, a field-glass and a shawl, and on the mountain excursions by an alpenstock.

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FATHER GAVAZZI.

His Arrival and Reception.

HIS DISCOURSES YESTERDAY.

RATHER RADICAL TEACHINGS.

Eloquent Appeals in Behalf of the Free Church of Italy—Large Audiences and Liberal Collections.

The distinguished orator and evangelist, Father Alexander Gavazzi, who visits this country to solicit aid in behalf of the Christian Church of Italy, arrived in this city at two o'clock Saturday afternoon, and was met at the depot by a committee consisting of the Revs. T. N. Boyle, W. T. Beatty, and Joseph King, and Messrs. Oliver McClintock, Thos. H. Rabe and W. K. Jennings, who escorted him to the Monongahela House, where he remained until half-past seven, when, in company with the same committee, he visited Library Hall, where

A FORMAL RECEPTION

was tendered him on behalf of the citizens of Pittsburgh. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., of the Second Presbyterian Church. Rev. C. A. Holmes, D. D., delivered the address of welcome. He sketched the history of Italy for a period of centuries, alluded to the social, political and religious darkness which had enshrouded it. A better day had dawned for benighted Italy. Protestantism had asserted itself, and the Christian Church of Italy will rank among the churches of the world. There was one man who had taken a prominent part in freeing Italy from religious intolerance. A quarter of a century ago that man was a follower of the Pope, but the scales fell from his eyes, and he thenceforth devoted himself to the cause of Christianity. That man was Gavazzi, who now stood in their presence. Dr. Holmes then explained the purposes of the visit of Father Gavazzi and Dr. Thompson, and concluded by extending to them a cordial welcome.

Rev. John R. Thompson, D. D., was then introduced. He stated that he was a native of New Jersey, and had been brought up in the Reformed Dutch Church. He went to Europe last summer for recreation, and on visiting Italy found twenty-six million of people no longer restrained by French tyranny, but free to accept the Gospel. He also found a native Italian Evangelical Church—an organization having the sympathy and support of Italians. He spent the winter in Rome and Florence, and the brethren there desired him to return to America and make known what they were attempting to do. He promised to return on one condition, that Father Gavazzi should accompany him and tell the history of the Christain church of Italy.

FATHER GAVAZZI

Then advanced to the front of the platform and briefly sketched the history of the Evangelical Church of Italy. It was organized in 1848; but little progress was made until 1870, when, under Garibaldi's dictatorship, it made rapid advances. Garibaldi said, "Go preach the Gospel to your heart's content." From the days of Garibaldi down to the early part of 1871, the church languished. But now there are one hundred evangelists in the field, with forty communicants and thirty thousand hearers. There are day schools, Sunday schools, libraries and tract depots. Within the last eighteen months 300,000 Bibles and tracts have been sold. They are also offered for sale everywhere without let or hindrance. Things were progressing so favorably that the Pope's church would be largely depopled in numbers and influence. The Americans think they can convert the Pope and make him a Christian Church of Italy was more free. In America there was a disposition not to afford certain classes of foreigners a New York Council refused to publish the speaker's lectures for fear of offending Italians. Italians had no cause to offend the Pope in power. The advice of the speaker was that if Catholics were ever converted they must do it themselves. The Pope must go down, and twenty-five millions of Italians must arise and defend the Pope against foreign attack. He hoped to live to see Italy free and united and rid of the Pope. He was now free to preach the Gospel, and he thanked God for the progress to present him. They were now publishing the first Bible ever printed in Italy in the "Eternal City," and it would be circulated in Rome without "the consent of the Pope." He solicited the aid and prayers of the American people, that the Italians might triumph in Italy, and thus destroy the power of the Pope. The Italians had been the most gullible

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1872.

THE latest accession to the ranks of the Liberals is ex-Congressman JOHN F. DRIGGS, of Michigan, who was repudiated by his constituents for having sold a West Point cadetship. What with TWEED, SWEENY, WINANS, and the test of the corruptionists, and with FORREST, HAMPTON, BEAUREGARD, SEMMES, and other rebel leaders, the candidate is surrounding himself with a goodly fellowship. It is to be hoped he has a proper appreciation of the honor.

HON. HESTER CLYMER has declined the position of Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. The vacancy has been filled by the appointment of MR. SAMUEL RANDALL, of Philadelphia. This means that the managers of the party have a lively sense of the perils which beset them, and that they do not propose to be particularly scrupulous as to the agencies employed in their efforts to carry the State against General HARTRANFT and President GRANT. But the attempt will nevertheless fail.

PERCEIVING clearly that GREELEY will be nominated and no bolt at Baltimore, the *World* takes its stand thus:

"It is therefore a pretty well settled fact that there will be but two candidates in the field in this Presidential election, and that citizens must choose between voting for Grant, voting for Greeley, and staying away from the polls. For our part, we shall advise nobody to vote for Grant; and as between the remaining alternatives of voting for Greeley or staying at home, we have no counsel to offer."

A good many Democrats will decline the *World's* advice, and as between GRANT and GREELEY vote for GRANT. Another numerous body will stay away from the polls. In Pennsylvania it is as clear as anything can be that the number of Republicans who will vote for GREELEY is small, with no prospect that it will materially increase.

CONSTITUTIONAL Conventions, as usually organized, are either apt to be of a lumbering and unmanageable character, or else they fall principally under the control of mere politicians and talkers. Governor HOFFMAN has adopted the plan of appointing a Board of Commissioners to propose amendments to the Constitution of that State, which, if the Legislature approve of them, will then be submitted to the people for final action. The Commission is composed of thirty-two members, equally chosen from the Republican and Democratic parties, so that their work will not be open to the charge of partisanship. The selections have, it is said, been made with great care, and the plan is expected to yield good results. It certainly has the merit of simplicity, and if it answers the expectations entertained, will probably be copied in other States.

THE International Prison Congress assembles in Lonndinge day. Every European government except Portugal has appointed Commissioners to attend. Seventy representatives have been chosen by the United States, twenty of whom are delegates selected by the National Government, all of them persons of more or less eminence as jurists, publicists, philanthropists and humanitarians. The English government has prepared elaborate prison statistics for the use of the Congress, and has further directed that every facility be afforded the Commissioners for visiting the various prisons of that country and investigating the workings of its penal system. There is reason to hope that the Conference will result in bringing the treatment of criminals into better accord with the demands of modern civilization and the dictates of practical Christianity, than has heretofore been done.

COMMENTING editorially on the letters of a correspondent who is traveling in North Carolina, under instructions to report the progress of political affairs from a GREELEY point of view, the New York *Tribune* remarks that "the leaven introduced into the old North State will work." No doubt of it. There is high authority for the statement that a little leaven leavens the whole lump, and it is beyond question that the Democratic infection of riot and outrage will, as the campaign progresses, spread from Yancey in where it began to other day, until its effects are felt in a greater or less degree throughout all the borders of the State. But what shall be thought of the candidate in whose behalf this unbridled license is brought into play—his face bright with the glory of Ku-Klux Democracy, his white hair waving behind like a flag of surrender, and his tongue dragooned into the degrading service of framing compliments for the party with which he has been at time of his youth up? Many idols have been shattered but the political history of the country has witnessed no fall so pitiable as this.

MANY a man who intended to ban has had his words controlled by a power higher than his own will, so that they were turned into blessings as they fell from his lips. The Chicago *Tribune* furnishes the latest illustration of this kind, paying tribute of unconscious admiration where it meant only to censure and condemn. Thus its charge that the Philadelphia Convention "was made up of the owners of National Banks; the men who hold the patents for making Bessemer steel; the men who own the salt, iron and coal monopolies, and the men who own the lumber forests and mills," is simply another way of saying that the most sagacity and enterprise of the country are generally in favor of the nomination of the candidates of the Republican party. If the *Tribune* had pushed its inquiries further and had ascertained how it comes about that the industrial classes proper—the farmers and mechanics and operatives—are also in favor of the Republican party and policy, and how it chances that they instinctively shrink back from having anything to do with the unnatural alliance of which the *Tribune* is an organ and advocate, it would have been better for its sincerity, although perhaps less agreeable to its complacency. It is the country's response to the memorable words, "Let us have peace." Does the *Tribune* understand it?

THE BARGAIN AND SALE.

Proofs have lately come to light which make it certain that, instead of Mr. GREELEY having been a Republican up to the assembling of the Cincinnati Convention, there has been a perfect understanding between himself and the leaders of the Democracy for at least eight months past, and that, had there been no Cincinnati Convention, he would still have been made a candidate before the regular Democratic Convention. The Binghamton *Republican* has undeniable evidence, which it substantiates with dates and details, that as long ago as last October, months before the "Liberal" Convention of Missouri was thought of, Mr. GREELEY was in correspondence with HORATIO SEYMOUR on the subject of nominating for the Presidency a dissatisfied Republican whom the Democrats could indorse, and that this correspondence led, at Mr. GREELEY'S invitation, to a subsequent conference at which he consented to become the candidate if nominated. It has further proof that, just before the Cincinnati Convention met, SEYMOUR wrote to WALDO HUTCHINS, one of Mr. GREELEY'S chief friends and admirers, proposing his (GREELEY'S) nomination, the reply to which was so satisfactory that a contract was at once quickly entered into by which the New York delegation that the Democracy should be brought to his support in the event of his nomination at Cincinnati. The statements of the *Republican* are specific and circumstantial. It has seen some of the letters in question, including that of Mr. GREELEY, promising to accept the Democratic nomination if tendered him. This explains to some degree the remarkable unanimity of the Democratic leaders to force his nomination at Baltimore. Defeated in 1864 on the anti-war platform, and in 1868 on that of repudiation and the overthrow of the Constitutional amendments, they had resorted to political intrigue to carry out the designs which they could not accomplish in a square, stand-up fight. It is well for the country that the plot is thus early exposed.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—A SECOND FREDERICK.

M. THIERS lately spoke of the Emperor WILLIAM, of Germany, as almost a second FREDERICK the Great, who knew how to place and keep each of his generals and statesmen in the right place, and who envied no one of them his fame. Not only in France but very generally in Germany this has been regarded as very extravagant eulogy, as the common impression concerning the old monarch is considerably different. He is usually supposed to be a simple minded, upright, soldierly man, easily accessible, and religious in his way, but not remarkable for any intellectual gifts. Indeed, it has been often said that his heart is better than his head. It would seem, however, that the popular judgment of the old King has been wrong. At least, Mr. HANS WUHLGEMUTH, the Berlin correspondent of the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, gives some account of a pamphlet entitled "The German Central Power and the Prussian Army," written by the present Emperor in 1848, which contains, clearly stated, several of the most remarkable of those opinions concerning German politics and army organization which are generally believed to have originated with BISMARCK. The prognostications of the future contained in the brochure are also very remarkable, as they have been literally fulfilled. So long ago as in 1848, the Prince, now Emperor, even held forth as something to be realized the North German *Bund*, which became fact in 1866, and of which BISMARCK receives the credit. In fact, there may be some reason to believe that history, going to the root of things, may at last represent the old King as the leading spirit of the wonderful German events of recent times, while the MOLTKES and the BISMARCKS will appear as the mere instruments through whom he carried out his plans.

THE JESUIT QUESTION IN GERMANY.

In his struggle with the Church of Rome as ruled by the Jesuits, it is well known that Prince BISMARCK has, until recently, had to encounter a degree of opposition on the part of the old Emperor. As King of Prussia, His Majesty was taught and has always been accustomed to look upon all his subjects with the same paternal eyes, and to consider the Catholic Church as one of the supporters of his throne against the machinations of infidels and the encroachments of democrats. A Prussian subject was at liberty to be either a Catholic or a Protestant, but having made a choice between the two forms of religion, it was the duty and the pleasure of the King as the head of the State, to see that his subject conducted himself in strict accordance with the doctrines and rules of his confession, whether it was Catholic, Lutheran or Reformed. Hence, with slight interruptions at long intervals, the adherents of the various creeds in the Prussian dominions lived together in admirable harmony, while the relations of the State to each and all of them, were of the most agreeable character. The sovereign's health and long life were prayed for in all the churches, his prerogatives were admitted and respected equally by the priest and the preacher, and reigning by the grace of God and with the Pope's consent, the Prussian king was as absolute as he desired to be. The Emperor, WILLIAM, it is alleged, has been very reluctant to recognize the truth, obvious to BISMARCK and other German statesmen, that, in consequence of the prevalence of Jesuit counsels in the Catholic Church, and of the extraordinary pretensions of its ecclesiastics, the old relations between Rome and Berlin are no longer possible. In the unwillingness of the Emperor to believe that the Romish Church had become a Jesuit institution, an organization entirely directed and controlled by the Order, is probably to be found the explanation of the wavering and indecision which have for many months seemed to mark Prince BISMARCK'S *church policy*. While his language concerning the questions in dispute has always indicated the utmost clearness of conviction and firmness of purpose, his conduct has been so dilatory as to make it uncertain what course he would finally take. The Pope's discourteous refusal to receive Cardinal Prince HOHENLOHE as the representative of Germany at his Court, is said to have at last opened the German Emperor's eyes to the truth which he had so long resisted, that the will of the Jesuits is law at the Vatican. The Emperor has therefore adopted his Chancellor's view as to the necessity of strong measures for the counteraction and resistance of Jesuit influence in the empire, and the first blow has been already struck. The statement so generally circulated in this country which represents the members of the Order as actually banished from Germany is not correct. They are not banished, but their continued residence in the country is made dependent on their good behavior and on the will of the authorities of the State. By the terms of the law passed by the *Reichstag* by a large majority, the recognition of the obligation of unconditional obedience toward a foreign power is declared to involve forfeiture of citizenship, and as every Jesuit notoriously commits the offense, he of course incurs the penalty. Whether or not the law shall be enforced, and the penalty be inflicted, will, no doubt, be decided in each instance on its merits. The delay which has occurred in the enactment of the law, though caused by royal opposition, is believed to have had good results. One effect of the delay has been to allow the clerical party to develop their hostile designs against the empire or united Germany far enough to prove the necessity of legislative interposition, and thus in part to reconcile German Liberals to a mode of self-defense which they at first regarded with little favor. It has also resulted in a full understanding that German Catholics of all parties have been enabled to perceive that the State engaged in the decisive struggle with more caution and reluctance than would have been apparent if BISMARCK'S first energetic proclamation of war had at once been followed up by acts. As matters have been managed, the enlightened opinion of Germany, not excluding that of educated members of the Catholic Church, seems favorable to the firm and gradual assertion of the legitimate authority of the State in opposition to those mediæval dogmas by which it would be reduced to a condition of ecclesiastical servitude intolerable in the present age. Nearly all intelligent men in the empire echo the words of the Chancellor when he said that the "the ignominous scene of Canossa shall never be repeated;" Canossa having been the Italian fortress where, in the eleventh century, the German Emperor, HENRY the Fourth, humbled himself in grievous penance at the feet of GREGORY the Seventh. The good Catholics of most of the countries of Europe have at different times rejoiced in the enforced retirement of the Jesuits from among them, and the Catholics of Germany have few tears to shed over their humiliation. Americans are naturally shocked at whatever looks like religious persecution, and are happy in living under a government which feels no call to meddle with religious questions. We must not, however, forget that the circumstances in which Germany is to-day placed are an inheritance from all the past, and that Germans are called to encounter the difficulties and dangers to which their condition gives origin. For good reasons convinced that the Jesuits, in co-operation with all the enemies of Germany, are intriguing and toiling for the destruction of the political union which has cost so much blood and treasure, Germans are not to be blamed for any measures of severity which they have yet adopted against the Order.

SENATOR SCHURZ.

In an article on the "Position of Senator SCHURZ," the *Freiheits Freund* of yesterday quoted and fully indorsed what the COMMERCIAL, a few days ago, said concerning the astonishment, grief and commission with which the Germans of the country generally regard the recent political course of their eminent fellow-countryman. That the Senator himself deeply feels the degradation of the position in which he has been placed by the intrigues of professional politicians and through his own unwise surrender to the seeming necessities of party, there can be no doubt. So much might be confidently inferred from the character of the man, even if we had no authentic expression of the feelings with which he looks back upon the transactions of the convention at Cincinnati. In illustration of the chagrin and mortification with which Mr. SCHURZ some time ago reviewed those proceedings, the *Freund* quotes from "a respectable journal of Frankfort-on-the-Maine an authentic conversation of a Washington correspondent with the Senator." The correspondent writes:

"Our distinguished compatriot was very much depressed, and declared that he never had agreed to the Cincinnati Convention, and still less officiated as its President, if he could have anticipated its lamentable outcome. He confessed that he had underestimated the strength of the Republican party, while he had overestimated the purity of the motives and aims of the men by whom he was surrounded in Cincinnati. He further said that the dissolution of the Republican party were on the border of dissolution, and as if the Administration were hated, that he had taken position in favor of the Liberal movement in the sincere hope of the triumph of the Cincinnati Convention. He begins, however, now to understand that he was very much deceived, if not grossly mistaken, in believing that the Republican party was dissolving. Charles Francis Adams would probably have been elected: at any rate he would have received more votes than GENERAL GRANT. Greeley neither will nor can receive the German vote. The Germans cannot be brought to support a man who represents so many things hostile to their convictions and tendencies."

These remarks, made to a German with no expectation that they would ever be reproduced on this side of the sea, may be considered as expressing the German Senator's real sentiments. His mistake as to the strength of of the Republican party was shared with a good many who have made no confession.

What Horace Greeley Knows About Platforms.

The following is said to be Horace Greeley's letter of acceptance of the Cincinnati nomination, as revised and corrected by its author. We are indebted for the copy to one of our correspondents and subscribers:

NEW YORK, June 15, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor at hand and contents noted. In reply I can only say I accept the Cincinnati platform unreservedly. I confess that I should have preferred one of Fairbank's patent; they are more evenly balanced, and are not so liable to get out of order. As your platform has two sides to it, I suppose I am to be a switch-master on one side, to attend to the Republicans and Protectionists, and Big Eats Brown on the other side to take care of the Democrats and Free Traders.

Yours, Agriculturally,

H. GREELEY.

TO HON. CARL SCHURZ AND OTHERS.

A remarkable case of vitality is attracting great attention from the medical profession in Chicago. About the middle of May woman named Simons was shot by her husband in that city, the bullet entering the brain. It was supposed the wound would result fatally within a day or two, but at the expiration of forty-five days the women was still alive, and gaining strength gradually. The bullet remains in her head, but its precise location is unknown, the surgeons not having dared to probe for it for fear of hurting some unimportant portion of the brain. At the last accounts she was able to talk with some effort, but her memory was confused. Still she was able to give an intelligent account of the manner in which she received her injury.

"Black Robes."

This book* belongs to the class so numerous at the present day, which owe their inspiration and origin to the prevailing spirit of enlarged historico-religious interest and sympathy. The tendency characterizes the time. Lives of the saints, formerly read only by the devout as a source of edification and as a means of grace, are now studied even by skeptical investigators as valuable records of human belief and emotion in the past, and as affording a key of access to its ordinary as well as spiritual life. Diaries and biographies of enthusiastic missionaries, once the driest and dullest of all reading except to people of kindred spirit, and to people who painfully sought for humility in the contrast between their own religious condition and the shining examples portrayed in such memoirs, are now assiduously pondered with no reference to growth in piety, but for the mere purpose of gaining insight into the religious psychology and living ways of vanished generations. It is a worthy curiosity, an eager spirit of knowledge which seeks to penetrate and comprehend features and phenomena of the past, concerning which even the most inquisitive were formerly indifferent.

While most books devoted to the religious history of the Border and to the work of missions among the aborigines are sectarian in spirit and purpose, *Black Robes* is an attempt to review the characters and labors of the Christian ministers of all sects, whose activity entitled them to a place in such a survey. In the speech of certain American Indians every Roman Catholic priest, from the most conspicuous article of his raiment, was called a Black Robe, and the term is allowably used to designate every clergyman of whatever denomination. The Jesuit, the Moravian, the Methodist, and the Presbyterian, each of whom during the period and in the region of country comprehended within the compass of the book, was active and prominent in the propagation of his peculiar opinions, are the four categories under which the author distributes and arranges the results of his study of the early religious history of the wilderness and the Border. Naturally the scheme of these sketches, treating religion mainly in the concrete, seeks to exhibit Christianity as it was exemplified not only by the various clergy but by their flocks also, and the subject is thus made to embrace the wide fields of secular history, human manners, and social condition and development.

The sketches grow steadily in interest from the first to the last. Though plainly founded on a sound knowledge of the entire subject and abounding in entertaining information, the sketch of Jesuit missions among the Indians is hardly complete or full enough to do even meager justice to the subject. The author must have felt greatly embarrassed by the difficulty of selection amidst the abundance of materials at his command, and by the necessity of extreme brevity of treatment in order to restrict his narrative within the limits of a mere sketch. However, space was found for a glowing and almost enthusiastic presentation of the undeniable self-sacrifice, devoutness and heroism of the Jesuit missionaries in illustrating details of hardship and peril endured by them and in the beneficent results of their labors. If the unfavorable side of the earnest Fathers and their work is passed over in silence; if no sufficient mention is made of their political aims and intrigues with occasional sanguinary outcome, of their perverse morality (Boileau, not Pascal being judge), and of their childish superstition, charity may find no fault with an omission which left room for kindlier thoughts. Still the cautious eulogist perhaps ought to have recollected himself, and to have reminded his sympathetic readers that most of the heroic deeds and fine sayings for which certain of the American Fathers are remembered with admiration, rest exclusively, after all, on the worst possible authority—the testimony of members of the unveracious Order.

In the sketch of the Moravian the author uses with great skill the plentiful and trustworthy records left by the missionaries themselves and their friends for the illustration of the subject. In the entire history of Protestantism it would be difficult to find a mass of facts which more strikingly display the "enthusiasm of humanity," or which better exemplify the proper influence of "Christ's Gospel" upon the hearts of both teachers and disciples than the early Moravian labors in Pensuylvania and Ohio. Mr. Nevin seems to have really felt the dignity of his theme and the obligation of treating it worthily by the important office which he had assumed. His power of vivid and sympathetic narration nowhere in his book appears to more advantage than in the Moravian sketch. We are not afraid that any candid reader will question the justness of the epithets applied to his writing, after reading the narrative of the emigration of Christian Indians from the Susquehanna to the Muskingum, or the chapter devoted to the subsequent wanderings of the same people and to the massacre at Gnadenhuetten. When reading the painful story there is some slight consolation in recollecting those recent ceremonies at the scene of the atrocious slaughter by which the innocence and fidelity of its victims have at last been formally acknowledged and commemorated by an appropriate monument.

Interesting as it is, the Moravian chapter is less interesting than the one which succeeds it. Both the Jesuit and the Moravian were strictly missionaries, who labored as the heralds of the Cross among the heathen, and their interest with which a majority of readers follow their fortunes is largely either the interest of mere curiosity in novel scenes, sights and effects, or the interest of sympathy in daring and perilous adventures. The Methodist preacher of the frontier settlements, in early times, though sufficiently common place, no doubt, to those familiar with his peculiarities from childhood, possessed obvious elements of a more various and salient interest as a champion for the great reading public of the old States and of the present day; traits of character and manner which have long been waiting to be gathered and presented in such lively portraiture as might preserve them for the edification of posterity. The task of fitly and faithfully limning the character was one of no ordinary difficulty, and even a Theophrastus or a La Bruyere might have modestly shrunk from the attempt. If beforehand consulted with the author, we should have said with Horace,

"Such work is risked upon a perilous die:
Thou tread'st on smouldering fires,
By the lava heaped on them concealed."

A quite colorless portrait would have been easy enough, and equally easy would have been a picture distinctly marked only by coarse and offensive details. In the sketch before us, perhaps both extremes are as skillfully shunned as could have been expected: it contains no blasphemy in the form of protest against irreverence, while vivacity and truth are not sacrificed in deference to illiberal fastidiousness. In his study of the character the author has made great use of the published autobiographies of celebrated frontier preachers, and in his portrait makes adroit use of the traits thus derived. At a conference with his reverend assistants John Wesley once shocked a few of them, while he pleased more of them by the blunt aphorism, that a Methodist preacher had no more call to be a gentleman than he had to be a dancing master. In the rude society of the border he would have been remarkable if the Great Apostle of the sect had seen any occasion for cautioning his ministers against the foible which seems to have suggested the startling remonstrance. They were commonly quite exempt not only from all such superfine tendencies, but from the spirit in which they originate, and were thus, as regards secular or mundane affairs and interests, in perfect harmony with the community for whose spiritual regeneration they toiled. Hence when, in the tone more than in the tenor of parts of his sketch, Mr. Nevin indicates the moral and social defects of the evangelical itinerant, as judged by a higher standard, he appears to lose sight of the external conditions by which he was surrounded. In the book, however, they are described with an incisive distinction and sprightly energy which places them fully before the mind of the reader, and thus furnish for the delinquent an apology which the author seems half inclined to withhold. We do not know that intelligent modern Methodists will be unable to sympathize in the disgust with which the author regards the frontier camp-meeting, with it; "bush tent," "eight year old Arabian," "unreclaimed Magdalen"* and nerve-shaking spiritual agonies." But they may fairly and reasonably complain, that after his elaborate and powerful portrayal of the evil and unfavorable phases of those gatherings, and of the unattractive or offensive eccentricities of frontier Methodist preaching, and public praying, the author has failed sufficiently to recognize the compensatory benefits to single persons and society, which were indisputably the frequent results of such assemblies and of the rude eloquence which swayed them. Those rough evangelists did form the advance guard of Christianity, and after all necessary abatements on the score of shortcomings and positive mischief, it must be admitted that their labors were a powerful civilizing as well as Christianizing agency, which carried a degree of genuine personal refinement as well as spiritual consolation and living virtue to the scattered families and secluded societies on the frontier. Such an acknowledgement would have rendered the sketch a more complete presentation of the subject, and would have somewhat tempered its satrical tone, which will probably strike many readers as being slightly in excess.

The last sketch in the book, that of the Presbyterian, is very elaborate, and is evidently the result of careful observation of living examples, as well as of long familiarity with the local memories of the sect. Respectable qualities and beneficent activity currently ascribed to the Presbyterian character, even by its enemies, are freely conceded to it in the sketch, but over against such grounds of commendation are arrayed so many vices and so many unlovely virtues as to present a rather repulsive aggregate. That the Calvinistic character as exhibited in history is open to harsh criticism cannot be denied, and that its manifestations in early border life were wholly admirable and free from the especial defects and excesses which Mr. Nevin indicates, it might not be easy to maintain. And yet, even as depicted by him, the American Presbyterian is seen to so much advantage, that perhaps the Presbyterians of to-day have, upon the whole, not much reason to be displeased with the presentment. Possessed of all "masculine virtues," zealous friends and promoters of education, and the steadfast defenders of liberty against all impugners, the Presbyterians of the Border, as delineated in this book, exhibit a character but slightly darkened by the blemishes with which it is charged. *Nihil est ab omni parte beatum.* Some of the faults, as every intelligent reader will remark, are mere sides of the virtues of which they are the exaggeration, while most of them were the natural outgrowth of the difficult and trying external circumstances in which the Borderers were placed. Then, it is obvious that Mr. Nevin's sketch, from the mere plan of the essay, sometimes produces an impression injurious to his Presbyterian subject, which he may not have intended. The subject of his delineament being a single element of the population, common characteristics of all may seem to be the peculiarities of a class. Thus in the period to which these sketches relate certain superstitions were universal among all ranks, while theological bigotry and narrowness of view marked all Protestant denominations. It is equally true that in those days the human, and therefore the humane, side of Christ's character and religion still remained to be opened up even to professional theologians with the fullness and practical adaptation which at present exercise so powerful an influence upon religious teaching and life. Remembering these familiar truths, the reader of Mr. Nevin's book cannot help thinking that his wit and acumen are too often displayed at the expense of fairness and justice, and that his portraiture occasionally passes the limit which separate characterization from caricature. Thus almost his entire satirical representation of the Presbyterian theology might be applied with equal pertinency and effect in ridicule of any systematic or scientific arrangement and exposition of Scriptural doctrines, as set forth in any known church. Indeed, "Superstition," alleged as a characteristic of the Presbyterian Black Robe, appears to have been rashly assumed, if the charge means more than a foible of a single member, here and there, of the class. Indeed, turning to the passage, we find that the charge rests upon a statement broad enough to stigmatize as superstitious a large majority of the Christian world, Catholic and Protestant. Mr. Nevin's statement of the combined effects of the Black Robe's theological training, and of the "doctrinal" atmosphere to which he was habituated, is perhaps best met with the suggestion, that at the time and in the region to which his sketch refers, something more worthy than mere prejudice may have inspired disbelief in the existence of a healthy life-supporting presence in alien churches. As admonition aimed at the narrow bigotry of later times, the scoff may have had a foreign influence.

But whatever objections may be made to some of its statements, whatever fault may be found with the spirit disloed in other passages the book is undoubtedly an interesting and valuable contribution to the knowledge of Border history. Though it does not bring to light many if any facts not already known, it presents old and little known facts in novel relations and in an attractive style, adapted to render them familiar to the general reader. It is unpretending in its appearance and we have not consulted even books at hand with a view to testing its accuracy in historical details. In cursorily reading the book the only slips in matters of fact that arrested attention are so unimportant as to seem hardly worthy of mention. Thus, when in his brief account of the apostolic Prince Gallitzin Mr. Nevin says that "the young Prince received his training under the tutelage of Voltaire, and was wonderfully gifted that way," he may give some readers a false impression. Young Gallitzin was never actually under the "tutelage" of the unbelieving Patriarch, and the Patriarch was one of the last men to assume such an office in behalf of a prince so young as Gallitzin was at the time referred to. It is however, true that, while of the most tender age, a mere child in fact, the prince, through the instruction of both father and mother, was imbued with Voltaire's deistical opinions. Then in describing the spiritual agonies of the Methodist preacher of Border tradition, who says of the preacher's mother—"herself an old Virginia Presbyterian most likely, unless under the eloquence of Whitefield made a convert to the creed of the Moorfields reformer"—he seems to have forgotten that Wesley and Whitefield differed widely in their theology Whitefield being a decided Calvinist, who found welcome admission to most Presbyterian pulpits in this country. Again, when, in his sketch of the Presbyterian, Mr. Nevin specifies by name certain scandalously infidelious and immoral customs as then all prevalent on the Border, and alleges that they were deemed "harmless and allowable," if he means that they were commonly so regarded by Presbyterians who professed to be religious, that is, to regulate their lives by the precepts of the New Testament, we confidently believe that the statement is incorrect. Finally, the author probably much exaggerates the scholarly attainments of the Presbyterian clergy of early days in Latin, Greek and Hebrew. Compared with the illiterate ministers of some other sects, they might indeed fairly be said to be learned in those languages. A few of them were really good scholars for the time, but for the most part their knowledge of Greek did not extend much beyond the New Testament, while their Hebrew, even "without points," was exceedingly small. So far as popular effect was concerned, their scholarly deficiencies were well compensated by the confidence and dexterity with which they knew how to display what they knew.

But these are trifling errors. Of the general correctness of the narratives in Black Robes we are well assured, as well as of the truth of color with which many of the popular ways of thinking, and many of the church usages of the old time are reproduced and made present to the reader's imagination. Nothing could, we fancy, be much more vivid or true to life than the description of the Sunday scenes at a Border Church in the country. Indeed, there can be no doubt about the genuine interest and care with which, in old tradition and in book learning, the artist, Mr. Nevin has studied the secular and social, as well as the religious life, of the early settlers; and the book, which embodies the results of his studies for the public instruction and entertainment, has been to the author, we doubt not, its own reward. Its carefully finished pages are free from every trace of the mere bookmaker.

Much gratification is derived by the opposition press from the statement that Senator Sumner is preparing another anti-administration speech, in which he proposes to criticise the financial policy of the government. They are perfectly welcome to all the aid and comfort likely to be furnished by the recalcitrant Senator, but it is to be hoped, for the sake of his reputation as a scholar, if for no other reason, that he will read the glaring inconsistencies and puerile inconsequentialities into which he fell in his late speech. One or two more such exhibitions of "erudition" and "argument," and the fame which it has taken him a quarter of a century to build up will be hopelessly destroyed. By the way, there is a curious resemblance between Sumner and the English painter Turner, which we do not remember ever to have seen pointed out. Turner's peculiar style, toward the close of his life, was owing to a condition of the artist's eyes known as astigmatism, rendering the retina morbidly sensitive to perpendicular lines, so that his paintings, while wonderful in color and effect, were false to nature and truth. In other words, that which men called genius was simply the result of malformation. So, of late, with Sumner. He may be thoroughly conscientious in his portraitures, but the morbid egoism of his personality is apparent in every line that he draws. In a word, his vision is distempered. He sees things, not as they really are, but as his infirmity compels him to see them, and hence the enthusiasm of his admirers is wasted on a monstrous illusion. This, however, may perhaps be the very reason of the esteem in which his latest productions are held by them.

A picatorial Virginian recently conceived the idea of catching fish with nitro-glycerine. At the Kanawha falls he sunk a tin cartridge, containing about half a pound of glycerine, and, connecting it with a battery, its explosion threw up a volume of water some thirty feet high. With the water were thrown up eighty-six fish, averaging from one and a half to thirteen pounds each. The fish were not killed, being merely stunned, and were readily picked up by a boat.

* *Black Robes, or Sketches of Missions and Missionaries in the Wilderness and on the Border. By Robert Ewing. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1872.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Western farmers say they can bear up under the infliction of the potato-bug, chinch-bug, cut-worm, wire-worm, grub-worm, army-worm, gopher, ground-squirrel, mice, rats, meadow-mole, caterpillar, curculio, blackbird, mischievous neighbors and rambling stock, but when it comes to the peripatetic lightning-rod agents their patience utterly fails. They are therefore organizing themselves into societies for killing these enterprising gentlemen on sight.

A number of mail trains proper are to be put on between Chicago and new York. Several cars are now building for this purpose, each fifty feet long and adapted for fast running. No passengers will be carried and no stoppages are to be made except for coal and water, and it is intended that the distance, nine hundred and sixty-two miles, shall be accomplished in twenty-four hours, which will be running over forty miles an hour.

An immense catfish was caught in Lake St. Croix a few days ago, in whose stomach was found an ax with full length helve attached. It is supposed he swallowed it when it was a young hatchet.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad has invested $150,000 in saw mills at Appalachicola, Florida, to saw out cross trees for the Southern Pacific Railroad. The ties are to be sawed from cypress and juniper, and "chemicalized" so as to render the wood indestructible and proof against the prairie fires of the West.

Last Monday there was a trial at Delaware city of a new invention known as the "American Road Steamer," designed to supersede the use of animals in towing canal boats. The trial was highly satisfactory, the boats being drawn through the canal at a rapid rate. It is said a speed of fifteen miles an hour can be attained.

Apparently the most unique, and, on the whole, satisfactory feature of the Jubilee concerts, thus far, has been the singing of the colored chorus. The vivacity which attends the performance of the singers from Fisk University is said to be not more remarkable than the unassuming and unpretentious manner in which they conduct themselves and bear the honors that are showered upon them.

Apropos of the Jubilee the very machinery of the surrounding manufactories seems to have caught the musical infection. Much amusement was caused at a rehearsal the other day by an engine whistle which sounded the very same note that Madame Rudersdorff was holding at the time.

The people of Maine propose to hold a snow picnic on the Fourth of July. In the northern part of that State there is a snow drift of enormous dimensions which, although the mercury in the neighborhood ranges from 90 to 100 degrees, bids fair to last all summer. The drift was originally seventy-five feet high.

Scientific men say that the Aleutian Islands are the lofty peaks of a range of mountains having their bases at the sea bottom.

There is now a total of 60,852 miles of rail roads in the United States, costing in round numbers $3,000,000,000, or one-half more than the funded debt of the United States. From 1861 to 1871 the increased mileage has been ten per cent. and the tonnage twenty-three per cent per annum.

Upward of a hundred convicts in the Connecticut State prison have petitioned the Legislature for the passage of a more stringent liquor law. The direct effects of the Black Robe's theological training, and of the "doctrinal" atmosphere to which he was habituated, is perhaps best met with the suggestion, that at the time and in the region to which his sketch refers, something more worthy than mere prejudice may have inspired disbelief in the existence of a healthy life-supporting presence in alien churches. As admonition aimed at the narrow bigotry of later times, the scoff may have had a foreign influence.

But whatever objections may be made to some of its statements, whatever fault may be found with the spirit disloed in other passages the book is undoubtedly an interesting and valuable contribution to the knowledge of Border history. Though it does not bring to light many if any facts not already known, it presents old and little known facts in novel relations and in an attractive style, adapted to render them familiar to the general reader. It is unpretending in its appearance and we have not consulted even books at hand with a view to testing its accuracy in historical details. In cursorily reading the book the only slips in matters of fact that arrested attention are so unimportant as to seem hardly worthy of mention. Thus, when in his brief account of the apostolic Prince Gallitzin Mr. Nevin says that "the young Prince received his training under the tutelage of Voltaire, and was wonderfully gifted that way," he may give some readers a false impression. Young Gallitzin was never actually under the "tutelage" of the unbelieving Patriarch, and the Patriarch was one of the last men to assume such an office in behalf of a prince so young as Gallitzin was at the time referred to. It is however, true that, while of the most tender age, a mere child in fact, the prince, through the instruction of both father and mother, was imbued with Voltaire's deistical opinions. Then in describing the spiritual agonies of the Methodist preacher of Border tradition, who says of the preacher's mother—"herself an old Virginia Presbyterian most likely, unless under the eloquence of Whitefield made a convert to the creed of the Moorfields reformer"—he seems to have forgotten that Wesley and Whitefield differed widely in their theology Whitefield being a decided Calvinist, who found welcome admission to most Presbyterian pulpits in this country. Again, when, in his sketch of the Presbyterian, Mr. Nevin specifies by name certain scandalously infidelious and immoral customs as then all prevalent on the Border, and alleges that they were deemed "harmless and allowable," if he means that they were commonly so regarded by Presbyterians who professed to be religious, that is, to regulate their lives by the precepts of the New Testament, we confidently believe that the statement is incorrect. Finally, the author probably much exaggerates the scholarly attainments of the Presbyterian clergy of early days in Latin, Greek and Hebrew. Compared with the illiterate ministers of some other sects, they might indeed fairly be said to be learned in those languages. A few of them were really good scholars for the time, but for the most part their knowledge of Greek did not extend much beyond the New Testament, while their Hebrew, even "without points," was exceedingly small. So far as popular effect was concerned, their scholarly deficiencies were well compensated by the confidence and dexterity with which they knew how to display what they knew.

But these are trifling errors. Of the general correctness of the narratives in Black Robes we are well assured, as well as of the truth of color with which many of the popular ways of thinking, and many of the church usages of the old time are reproduced and made present to the reader's imagination. Nothing could, we fancy, be much more vivid or true to life than the description of the Sunday scenes at a Border Church in the country. Indeed, there can be no doubt about the genuine interest and care with which, in old tradition and in book learning, the artist, Mr. Nevin has studied the secular and social, as well as the religious life, of the early settlers; and the book, which embodies the results of his studies for the public instruction and entertainment, has been to the author, we doubt not, its own reward. Its carefully finished pages are free from every trace of the mere bookmaker.

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PERSONAL.

A few weeks ago A. M. Holbrook, one of the editors of the New Orleans *Picayune*, was married to a young lady whose *nom de plume* as a poetess is Pearl Rivers. The other day, as Mrs. Holbrook was at her toilette, becoming conscious that some one had entered her apartment, turned around and was confronted by a handsome, well dressed woman, who immediately commenced firing upon her with a pistol. She proved to be his divorced wife, Jennie Bronson, one of the fascinating, tigerish style of women of the Laura Fair stamp, who, by representing herself a prominent attorney's daughter, had married Mr. Holbrook when he really supposed she was in a dying condition. She got well, however, and has lived to make him a good deal of trouble.

The friends of Princeton have abundant reason to be satisfied with the four years' administration of the old college by its distinguished President, Dr. McCosh. Not only has he infused new life and vigor into every department of the institution, but he has so stimulated the generosity of the friends of the college that no less than $700,000 have been brought into its treasury during the past four years—an increase of endowment which assures the future of Princeton beyond all controversy. We wish we could adopt more citiz

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Thursday, July 6, 1872.

THE EVANGELIZATION OF ITALY.

Lecture Delivered by Father Gavazzi in the First U. P. Church.

Monday evening Father Gavazzi delivered a highly interesting and instructive lecture on the "Progress of the Work of Evangelizing Italy," in the First U. P. Church, on Union Avenue, Allegheny. The attendance, notwithstanding the oppressive weather, was very large, and the speaker succeeded in holding the attention of his audience throughout the discourse. Following is a brief extract of the lecture:

Before the year 1848, there was no Evangelical church in Italy. The work was commenced during the year 1848, and by 1859 the new Church had five congregations, numbering some four hundred communicants and a thousand regular hearers. In 1860 the Church took a new start, which was due to Italy's greatest hero, the man to whom that country is so much indebted, the Italian Washington—Garibaldi, who was the real initiator of the Evangelization which was then commenced. The work progressed so rapidly that now the Church numbers two communicants, and not less than 30,000 regular attendants. If God continues to shed such blessings as in the past, the Church will in ten years hence be quadrupled.

The speaker then said that he had often longed in life to see Italy free. He was happy that he had lived to see it partially free, and that he was permitted to see it both free and united, which he had never expected to see. He said that what had been accomplished within the past few years, he now expected to see even done to a certain extent free, said, to a certain extent, because it is seemed to almost an impossibility for the over to become entirely free. Italy had read in the American press that Italy did receive American protection, but that was to pay e, because some preachers had gone over who e imprisoned and were not learned. He would advise only those preachers to go to Italy who a little wiser and more Italianized than were so referred to.

OPPOSITION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Free Church had one great barrier to its progress, and that was the continued opposition of the Church of Rome. When the movement was first inaugurated the priests were very quiet, and did not say a single word against the new organization. For two or three years the priests contented themselves in laughing at the efforts made by the leaders, imagining that they could by that policy stifle the country would prove a total failure. But even they were soon forced to acknowledge the progress of the new movement, and saw that souls were flocking to the new churches which were established, from which they considered a powerful opposition. When the Evangelical Christians assembled that in Naples, Garibaldi was present, the first Bible burned to the ground. They also murdered five Christians. The priests attempted to prevent landing from retiring halls, schools, and even private dwellings, to the members of the Free Church, going also went from house to house to persuade those not to attend the evangelical meetings. The Priests also challenged the evangelical orders to discuss questions of religion. Two hundred challenges were made in one year at different parts of the country. The challenges were always accepted, but the preachers came to nothing in almost every instance. A Roman Catholic or minister in Baltimore, the speaker said, had said that he was an imposter, because he always refused a challenge in Rome, failed to make his appearance, but the reverse was the case. The gentleman referred to was a Jesuit priest, who had been sent to Rome from the Jesuit College in Baltimore, in reference to the Jesuit College in Rome hereafter. There is now a college in Rome where Christians are taught, and a large store is located that the Pope can see it from the Vatican.

The speaker then closed by stating the object of visit to this country. He said that America was the only country to Italy, for had it not been for Christopher Columbus, a native of Italy, this continent would have been discovered. If the speaker visited this country now, while he was having been discovered by Columbus, instead of addressing an intelligent audience, he would address the sarcophagus of Columbus. The speaker then intended to continue liberally, and thus aid the cause of Italy.

The conclusion of the lecture a collection was taken up, which in the audience distributed with two dollars which was pronounced by the Rev. Hornbrower.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Meeting of the County Committee—Lincoln Club Rooms Secured as Headquarters - The Wigwam Project Abandoned—Encouraging Outlook—Hon. S. Garfield to Address the Republicans of this City, etc.

A regular meeting of the County Republican Executive Committee was held yesterday afternoon at the Republican Headquarters; A. H. Gross in the chair.

I. W. Bleichhoover, Esq., having sent in a letter declining the chairmanship of the Committee on Finance, for the reason that he expected to be absent from the city during most of the summer, President Gross filled the vacancy thus created, by appointing Jacob Rose, Esq., which appointment was unanimously approved by the committee.

Reports from committees being in order, Dr. Snowden, from the Committee on Place of Meeting and Wigwam, reported that the Lincoln club rooms had been secured for headquarters, and that after due consideration of the subject, together with the difficulty of procuring an eligible and appropriate site, as well the cost of the building, the matter was reluctantly advised, which report was accepted and approved.

The Committee on Printing, through Chairman, S. Schoyer, Esq., made a report, which resolutions attached, the committee begs thus given the entire control of the advertising and printing during the campaign, merely avoiding any clashing of authority.

Maj. Russell Errett, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, being present, gave an encouraging account of the political contest in the eastern portion of the State, where he had been sojourning for the past two weeks. Major R. also stated that he was used to announce that it was the intention Hon. Nicholas Biddle, of Philadelphia county, who was reputed to be the best orator in the United States, to visit the western part of this State during the latter part of July, and that he had kindly consented to address the people and about Pittsburgh on the political situation. Ample arrangements will be made by committee for giving our people an opportunity of hearing this gifted and eloquent champion of Republican principles, of which due notice hereafter be given.

Upon the hypothesis of Speyer's statement being true, which is the only one that can be entertained in the light of the testimony as at present adduced, the mystery to be solved is, how the fatal deed could have become the subject of so extraordinary a delusion. In this aspect, the case is an interesting one for psychologists.

Some stricture have been indulged in in regard to the conduct of Alderman Hyndman in withholding from the press the information charging Speyer with rape. He states that the reason the information was not given to the public, was because no one asked for it, and he did not consider himself bound to volunteer it.

Our Weekly for the Campaign.

The Weekly COMMERCIAL, containing all the news of the day, the Pittsburgh markets, and other interesting matter, devoted politically to the interests of the great Republican party as will be seen by announcement elsewhere will be furnished clubs for the campaign at special rates. All who desire to aid in the election of Grant and Wilson and to secure the triumph of Republican principles in the present canvass are invited to co-operate with us in our efforts to advance the national cause by getting up clubs for the Weekly COMMERCIAL among their neighbors and friends. Subscriptions may commence at any time. Send in your orders.

The rarity of the atmosphere at Virginia City, Nevada, is said to be such that ballet dancers are frequently unable to go through their parts, and encores are impossible. Persons arriving from places near the level of the sea, who are at home rapid walkers, soon find themselves brought up with a round turn. Pigeons that fly very strongly in other States are almost like unfledged birds when taken there.

THE PRESTLEY CASE.

Decision of the Presbytery Restoring Him to Membership.

The Monongahely Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church held an adjourned meeting Tuesday in the Hebron Church, near Wilkinsburg. After calling the roll, the Moderator stated that the special purpose for which the Presbytery met was to consider the petition of Rev. James Prestley, D. D., for restoration to the communion of the church.

A motion was offered that the prayer of the petitioner be granted. Rev. William J. Reid offered as an amendment that inasmuch as in some respects, the position of Dr. Prestley was not in accordance with certain doctrines laid down in the Westminster Confession of Faith, as understood by the United Presbyterian Church, the prayer of the memorial be not granted. The vote having been taken, the amendment was negatived, on a division, by a vote of eleven to six.

The question then recurred on the original motion. Rev. W. J. Reid moved that, as the younger members of the Presbytery were not familiar with the case, the minutes of the case be read *in extenso*, in order that they might vote intelligently.

Rev. Geo. K. Ormond objected as it would take two or three days to read the minutes, with which in the determination of the question before the Presbytery they had nothing to do.

Rev. J. G. Brown, D. D., favored the motion. He did not see how they could vote intelligently unless the minutes were read. The younger members of the Presbytery needed to have them read for information, and the older ones to refresh their memories.

Dr. Prestley said although not a member of the court, he believed he had a right to speak. A motion having been made to grant him the liberty of addressing the Presbytery, he said: The worst criminal that ever was found guilty by a jury was asked if he had anything to say why the sentence of the court should not be pronounced upon him. In this case I was particularly interested, and was convinced that he had a right to speak on all matters pertaining to it. He did not ask to be restored to the exercise of ministerial functions. He only asked for the humblest position of the house of God. He would be willing to be a doorkeeper in the house of his God. He was sorry for everything wherein he had done wrong offended his God, or the church, or might be calculated to bring Christianity into disesteem. He could not say more than this, and did not see why his feelings should be harrowed up by the reading of the minutes.

Rev. W. J. Reid, clerk of Presbytery, was astonished that such a motion should be made. He had not brought the min ites with him, because he did not think they would be called for. He had not heard the charges read, and could not proceed to vote except for fancy cliffs, while I allow them and even at the prices named, farmers are finished sellers, and many of them appear determined to hold, and await developments, until a later period in the season. In this notion they are likely to be humored, as eastern buyers are neither plenty nor pressing. Very little wool has been shipped or received on consignment thus far, though a few moderate sized lots are now on the way here.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

HOP MARKET.

NEW YORK.

June 29.—The market is very strong, as the stock of desirable qualities of all kinds has become more reduced. Sales about 1,500 bales 1870 at 25 to 29 cents.

The following is from the circular of Mr. Emmet Wells of 27th inst.:

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	192
Receipts for the corresponding week in 1871	1,492
Total receipts since September 1, 1871	57,054
Total receipts for same period in 1870	56,954
Total receipts for same period in 1869	99,938
Total exports since September 1, 1871	51,053
Imports for the week	281
Total imports since September 1, 1871	3,178

Our special London correspondent favors us with the following, under date of June 15: The transactions of the past week have been on a more limited scale as far as the consumptive business is concerned; prices, however, have been well sustained by an active export business, principally effected in new Sussex for your side. Several large parcels have gone forward, and this class is getting very scarce. Reports from the plantations this morning quote an increase of fly; the vines, however, has made rapid progress during the past week, the weather having been warmer. Continental markets continue firm. About are less dearer."

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 2, 1872.

The intense heat has driven out of town every one who can get away, and the unfortunates remaining behind are doing as little as possible. Fourth street is almost as quiet as of a Sunday, and only the necessary routine of business is having attention.

There is very little demand for money, and the banks are not pressing funds on the street. Money will probably appear more freely in the hands of the bill brokers after the dividends are paid, which are advertised as due.

—The Monongahe'a River Packet Company appears among the list of dividend paying corporations.

—Keystone bank stock sold last evening at McIlwaine's stock sales rooms, No. 106 Smithfield street, for $81.

—The Treasury schedule of bond purchases and gold sales for July are as below:

BOND PURCHASES.

Tuesday, July 2	$1,080,000
Wednesday, July 10	1,000,000
Wednesday, July 17	1,000,000
Wednesday, July 24	1,000,000
Wednesday, July 31	1,000,000
Total	$5,000,000

GOLD SALES.

Wednesday, July 3	$1,000,000
Thursday, July 11	1,000,000
Thursday, July 18	1,000,000
Thursday, July 25	1,000,000
Total	$4,000,000

During June the Department sold $8,000,000 of gold, and would have bought the same amount of bonds if they could have been bought at or under par in gold.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Evening
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116½	116½	117
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115½	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115½	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¾	114¾	114¾
10-40s	112½	112½	112¾
New 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾
4-60s	112¾	112¾	112¾
Currency 6s	114¾	115	115

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¼
United States 6-20s of 1862	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	115¾
United States 10-40s	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¾
Union Pacific Railroad	114½
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency 6s	114½

—The following list of dividends are announced:

Farmers' National, semi-annual	6	per cent.
First National, quarterly	4	per cent.
Allegheny National, semi-annual	6	per cent.
Commerce National, semi-annual	6	per cent.
Trade-saving's National, semi-annual	5	per cent.
People's National, semi-annual	4	per cent.
Second National, semi-annual	5	per cent.
Preehod Bank, semi-annual	5	per cent.
City Bank	5	per cent.
Mechanic's Bank	5	per cent.
People's Savings Bank, Allegheny City, semi-annual	5	per cent.
Ben Franklin Insurance Co., per share	$2	50
National Insurance Co., per share, semi-annual	2	50
Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Co., semi-annual	5	per cent.

—The people of Virginia recently voted upon a proposed amendment to the constitution concerning usury, and the returns show that they have ratified it by a very large majority. Its purport is that it shall be lawful to receive any rate of interest, not exceeding 12 per cent. per annum, which may be agreed upon by the original parties in respect of the note, bond or other writing evidencing the debt.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
July 2, 1872.	A.M.	A.M.	M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Gold	113⅛	113⅛	113⅞	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
Canton	99¾		99¾			
Cumberland Union Tel	23		23			
Quicksilver	42¾		43			
Pacific Mail	37¾		38			
Adams Express	96¾		97			
Wells, Fargo & Co	47		47			
American Express	73¾		73¾			
New York Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
New York Central Scrip	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Reading						
Michigan Central	114¾		114¾			
Michigan Southern	90¾		90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Illinois Central	137		137			
Cleveland and Pitts	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Chicago and Northwest	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Rock Island	110¾	110¾	111	110¾	110¾	110¾
St. Paul	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Do. preferred	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
Wabash	42	42	42	42	42	42
Do. preferred						
Fort Wayne	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Ohio and Mississippi	46¾	46¾	46¾	46	46	46
Chicago and Alton						
Do. preferred	119		118			
Hudson, Hartford & Erie						
Harlem	115		115			
New Jersey Central	97¾		97¾			
Union Pacific	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, July 3, 1872.

REMARKS—The receipts decline to flour has not been renewed, and the indications are that prices will go still lower. The wheat market not quotable, there seemingly being neither buyers or sellers. All other reals are in about the same "fix." The market rules uniform for all leading articles. The extreme warm weather has caused a lull in trade, which will exist until after the holidays at least.

Below we give the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted. From store in a small way the usual advance is obtained:

ASHES—There is a better demand, and we quote Soda ash, common, at 4@5 per cent., 4½@5 refined, 5@6 per cent.; nitrate soda, 5c; arsenic, 3½@3¾ per lb., 10c; pearls, 11c @ 3b.

APPLES—The new crop is coming in freely and sell at $4@6 per bbl. Few old in market.

APPLE BUTTER—Market dull; sales prime 60a70c; choice 75c.

BUTTER—The receipts 64 packages. The weather, is too warm for handling butter to advantage. Good packed may be quoted at 12@13c; choice at 14@15c @ lb.

BROOM CORN—Sales are made at base @.

BRONZE—Is in fair demand and quoted with sales at $2 75@3 00@3 25 @ bushel.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 00; choice, $3 50; No. 2 $3 00; No. 3, $2 25; common $1 75@2 25 @ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Banner Baking Powder in 5 lb cans per doz, $1 75; 3 lb do 1 lb do $6 00; 5 lb do $80 00; 10 lb boxes @ lb 40c.

BLACK DYE STUFFS—The types made us quote sugar cured hams at twenty-four cents @ lb. When they should have reached the consumer they are the current rates: Hams, sugar cured, 14c; shoulders, sugar cured, 9c; shoulders, plain, 6½c; ribbed sides, 11c; clear sides, 10c; breakfast bacon 11½c; dried beef hfs; mess pork, $14 50 per bbl; lard, in tierces, 9½c; kegs, 10c; buckets 11½c per lb. Receipts bacon, tierces, 52.

CHEESE—The market is fair enough not lower; dairy twins, factory 10¾a11c; receipts 260 boxes.

COUNTRY CURED BACON—Hams sugar @ lb, clear sides 6a6½c @ lb; shoulders @ 5c; country lard 7½a8c @ lb as per quality.

CANNED GOODS—There is a fair demand and standard brands are held at 20a21c. The usual advance from stores.

CEREALS—The demand is not active. We quote Beeson's Hydraulic at $2 00@2 25 @ bbl; Scotch at $2 50@2 75 @ bbl, with the usual advance.

CORN MEAL—Sales regular at $3 25 @ bush.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, (5 lb cans) 65 @ 00 @ bbl; tomatoes, $4 50@5 00; corn, $5 50 @ 00@6 00 @ case; tomatoes, $1 50@1 60; corn, $1 40@1 50 @ case; common, $1 00@1 10.

CANDLES—Stearine, 14 ounces, at 18½c; full weight, 6c; star, 12 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $5 50 @ case.

GLOCERIES—Notwithstanding the extreme heat, business continues good. Coffee shows great firmness, and with the greatly reduced stock now in the hands of jobbers we look for quotations to rule high. Sugars are also firm and have a decidedly upward tendency. Following are the ruling figures of the market:

Rio Coffee—Fair to prime coffee 25, strictly prime 24c; prime 23c; good 22@22½c; fair 21a21½c; roasted in our market 28@30c @ lb.

Refined Sugars—Granulated sugar 14c; Pulverized sugar 15c; Crushed do 14¾@15c; A do 13½c; Extra C 13c; Yellow C 12½c; Dark yellow C 12c; Crushed loaf 15c; Knight's extra C 10¾c; C 11c; Union yellow 10½c @ lb.

Raw Sugars—Choice New Orleans, 11a11½c; prime 10½c; good to fair 9¾c; choice Porto Rico 11c; prime 10½c; good to fair 9¾c; choice Cuba 11½a12c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice 80c; prime 75c; good to fair 68c.

Syrups—Choice syrup 75c; H & E fancy 65c; H & E extra 60c; H & E No 1 55c; Lauder 50c; common 35a45c.

Rice—Carolina, choice, 9¾c; prime, 9¼c; good, 8c; Imperial, 8@8½c; Patna, 8¾@9c.

Spices—Pepper, 20c; Pimento, 16c; Cassia, 40 @ 50c; cloves, 45c; nutmegs $1 25.

EGGS—The supply is light and prices firm, and sales have been made of prime fresh at 20a21c per dozen—20@20c may be quoted as the ruling prices.

FEATHERS—Sales of live geese feathers at 75 with the usual advance from stores. Mixed lots ranged from 40a60c @ lb.

FLOUR—Receipts 300 bbls. Prices have not improved and it looks as though they would go still lower before they start up. We quote as follows: Extra No. 1 $4 75@5 00; extra No. 2, $4 50@4 75; family, $5 50@6 00; fancy, $6 50@7 00 @ bbl.

FISH—By the car load at $1 85; store $2 00 @ bbl.

TALLOW—We quote sales of rendered tyes.

WHISKY—Market firm. We quote high wines at 91a93 @ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, July 2, 1872.

REMARKS—The crude market is reported dull, prices declining. Refined, on the other hand, is reported steady, but not very active as buyers were purchasing very sparingly. We hope to see trade revive after the holidays.

CRUDE

The oil market here is pretty much at a stand still. Prices have a declining tendency. Spot or July is held at bbl. Parcels $3 72½ @ bbl.

REFINED.

Dealers are firmer in their views. The current rates for carlots @ dlivery are: Spot 22¾c; July 22 16c; first half of August 22 7-16c @ gal. We did not learn of any transactions.

By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 1.—The market says: The market was weak to day and quiet. Following are the sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....$3 67½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....3 70
1,000 bbls lower road, regular.....3 72½
500 bbls lower road, spot.....3 72½
2,000 bbls lower road, spot.....3 75
1,000 bbls lower road, spot, cash.....3 75
1,000 Oil City, spot.....3 90

NEW YORK, July 2, closing 1st.—Crude in bulk held firmly, with a good inquiry for July and August prices. The demand was small. We quote at 12¾a13¾c; sales embrace 500 bbls on private terms. Refined is slowly and quietly firm for quantities, but orders for small lots are irregular. Prices unchanged. We quote in bbls at 23c for standard white; 24½c for prime white; 25½c for water white; 27½c for headlight, and 29½c for deodorized. Benzine is firm at 19c for 63@65 gravity; 20c for 66@68; 21c for 70@72; 22c for 74@76; 23c for 78@80; 24c for 82@84; 25c for 86@88; 26c for 90@92; 27c for 94@96; 28c for 98@100. Naphtha is firm at 15c for 63@65 gravity; 16c for 66@68; 17c for 70@72; 18c for 74@76; 19c for 78@80; 20c for 82@84; 21c for 86@88; 22c for 90@92; 23c for 94@96; 24c for 98@100. Crude certificates are firmer at 93½c bid, 94c asked, for August; 94½c bid, 95c asked, for September; 95½c bid, 96c asked, for October; 96½c bid, 97c asked, for November; 97½c bid, 98c asked, for December; 98½c bid, 99c asked, for January; 99½c bid, $1 asked, for February; $1 01½ bid, $1 02½ asked, for March; $1 03½ bid, $1 04½ asked, for April; $1 05½ bid, $1 06½ asked, for May; $1 07½ bid, $1 08½ asked, for June. Refined certificates are dull and nominal at 30c bid, 31c asked, for August; 31½c bid, 32c asked, for September; 32½c bid, 33c asked, for October; 33½c bid, 34c asked, for November; 34½c bid, 35c asked, for December; 35½c bid, 36c asked, for January; 36½c bid, 37c asked, for February; 37½c bid, 38c asked, for March; 38½c bid, 39c asked, for April; 39½c bid, 40c asked, for May; 40½c bid, 41c asked, for June. Sales of refined certificates at 31½c for August; 32½c for September; 33½c for October; 34½c for November; 35½c for December; 36½c for January; 37½c for February; 38½c for March; 39½c for April; 40½c for May; 41½c for June. Sales of crude certificates at 93½c for August; 94½c for September; 95½c for October; 96½c for November; 97½c for December; 98½c for January; 99½c for February; $1 01½ for March; $1 02½ for April; $1 03½ for May; $1 04½ for June. Total sales 1,000 bbls. Petroleum is dull and nominal. Refined, 23c @ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, July 4, 1872.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	14	c	Idaho	13½c
Eagle	14	c	Duquesne	11½c
Conewago	13½	c	Marshall	11½c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	11½@	c	Richmond	11½@ c
Sprague's	11½@	c	Pacific's	11½@ c
Americans	11½@	c	Mourning	11½@ c
Conestoga	11½@	c	Lenox	11 @ c
Allen Pinks	12 @	c		

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	14	c	Glasgow	13½
Bates	14	c		

DELAINES.

Hamilton	20c	Manchester
Pacific	20c	

TICKSINGS.

Whitaker	42½	c	Conestoga Medal
Portsmouth	38½	c	Pennsylvania
Roanoke	28	c	

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, July 4, 1872.

Braziers' Copper, over 12 lb sheets, or 14 lb square foot).....@ lb net cash.
Bottoms.....@ lb net cash.
Bolt Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz.....45c
All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under.....
Planished Copper, less than 84 inches diam.....48c
Circles Copper, 84 inches diam and over.....51c
Segment Copper, 84 inches.....
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 48 inches) over 12 oz.....43c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts.....
Sanderson Bros. Cast Steel.....
Copper Bottoms, Cumberland.....50c
Copper Bottoms, Fletcher's patent.....53c
Copper Bottoms, Hazleton's patent.....50c
Brass Bolts 6 inches and 12 in., on 1 per 100 lbs.....50c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, over 20 inch wide.....57c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, over 20 inch wide.....57c

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, July 4, 1872.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	19½
Manilla rope, extra twine	20½
Manilla rope, six and nine thread	23½
Manilla bolt rope, all 7 and 8 inch boring rope	23
Manilla hawser, tarred	22
Manilla lath twine, tarred	22
Manilla bag, stave and leather twine	23
Sisal rope	20½
Sisal bolt rope	20½
Sisal bag, stave and leather twine	20½
American hand hemp tarred rope	19
American hackled hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	
Spun Jute	13¾@15
Cotton rope	60
Cotton, manilla and hamb'oline	23
Spun yarn	18
Hemp lath twine, tarred	18
Hemp sash cord	18
American hemp packing	14
Sisal do	
Italian do do	
Jute	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	45
First quality sakum	11
American navy oakum	9
do do do best	10
Caulking cotton	10

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, July 4, 1872.

Following are the ruling rates for wines and liquors in this market:

	Per Cent.	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky		$ 90@ 95
Proof rectified		1 00@1 05
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	100	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	100	3 00
Pure Rye, Littell & Meching's "M,"	100	5 00
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old		2 25
proof gallon		2 00
Domestic brandy, proof gallon		1 50
Imported brandy	6 90@ 00	
Hennessy	6 90@ 00	
Holland Gin	2 90@4 50	
Jamaica Rum	2 90@4 50	
Cherry Brandy	1 50@1 75	
Port Wine	1 50@1 75	
Sherry Wine, "Crown"	1 50@1 75	
Sherry Wine, "Valiette"	1 50@1 75	
Sherry Wine, "Amber"	1 50@1 75	
Sherry Wine, "Harmony"	50@ 60	
Rum, "New Orleans"	1 50@1 75	
Rum, "Jamaica"	5 00@5 50	

	Quarts	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	24 00	12 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 0

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 4, 1872.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, @ M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common (scarce)	40 00
Third common (scarce)	25 00
Shelving	30 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, @ M	$70 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	35 00
Partition boards	30 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	33 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	37 00
Beaded weatherboarding	35 00
Sash-tuck pointed planed	90 00
Sash-tuck flat planed	80 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	33 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 6 75
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 25
No. 1, 18-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 50

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 4, 1872.

The following are the card prices of window glass, adopted by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

SIZES.	1st Quality.	Double Strength.
	2d Quality.	
6 by 8 to 7 by 9	$5 75	$6 75
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	6 25	9
8 by 11 to 8 by 13	6 00	7 75
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	6 25	8 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 18	7 50	10
12 by 14 to 12 by 16	8 00	11
14 by 22 to 16 by 24	8 75	12
17 by 22 to 18 by 24	9 25	13
20 by 28 to 24 by 30	9 00	17
26 by 28 to 24 by 36	10 50	20
26 by 30 to 24 by 40	10 50	20
28 by 28 to 28 by 44	12 50	21
30 by 30 to 30 by 44	14 50	23
30 by 50 to 32 by 52		25
32 by 54 to 34 by 56		27
34 by 58 to 34 by 60		29
36 by 60 to 40 by 60		31

NO CHANGE IN DISCOUNT.

All orders received after this date, will be charged at these prices. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 2, 1872.

GRAIN—Wheat closed steady at $1 22 cash; $1 16¾ seller August; $1 08 seller the year. Corn firmer at 40c; seller July; 42¾a43c seller August; 46c seller 37c. Oats steady and in fair demand at 26¾a26¾c seller July 26¾c seller August. Rye quiet but steady at 52c seller July; car lots 56c. Barley in active and nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork, in moderate general sales, closely seller July, closing at $12 55 bid, and $13 70 seller August. Lard dull and nominally lower at 7¾c seller July; summer 7¾c. Bulk meats firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady; sales 260 bbls at 86c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Petroleum declined; middling upland 25¾c. Flour dull under heavy receipts; sales 9,000 bbls; low extra western and State $5 20a5 85; common to good extra $5 90a6 50; choice do $6 55a7 00; extra White Wheat western extra $7 40a8 00; extra St. Louis $7 50a11 00. Wheat quiet. Whisky quiet, 90c bid. Corn ruled heavy, closing 1c lower; sales 97,000 bush; mixed western at 61c; choice do, 62c; receipts 96,000 bush. Oats quiet and unchanged; receipts 64,000 bush; mixed western 41a43c; white western 43a45c; choice do, 46a47c; receipts 64,000 bush. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and heavy; mess $13 50a13 75; prime $11 50a12 00. Lard dull and heavy at 8½a8¾c. Butter dull and unchanged. Rice steady at 9a9½c. Petroleum—crude 12½c; refined 22¾c. Turpentine quiet and weak at 43a43½c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 2.—Cattle—receipts to-day, in shipping 99 cars reported up to 4 o'clock this afternoon, 1,500 head, which thus far 4,539, against 1,959 last week. The market opened slow and dull at rates on wool and woolens soon to take effect, and unsettled and downward tendency of prices. Condition of the grass and crops also pending developments in regard to the London sale now in progress, and the above all the general feeling of an unusual number of buyers entering the market to operate to advantage. Drovers and speculators liberal supplies, just now would cause a reaction in prices and enhance the cost of the new clip.

But owing to the slackness of the demand, buyers have not been operating freely, and the bulk of sound lots of any description, holders are obliged to make concessions. The market for the poorer grades, however, while dull, is the bulk of sales now in the hands of the trade, exhibited a little more firmness as the close, and the indications are the downward tendency has been checked. The better feeling is partly due to the temporary scarcity of receipts, which has created a demand, the necessity of pressing immediate sales, but chiefly to the encouraging cable dispatches received from London during the last few days. These are to the effect that the public sale of colonial wools is progressing favorably, however, while the bulk of speculators among buyers, while the slight decline in prices noted at the opening has been fully regained.

Drovers—There is very little in default of any considerable receipts of the new clip. Nevertheless, this is very much less to be attributed to the fact that consumers find a good selection of choice forgin descriptions to fall back upon as a substitute. Hence those dealers who still hold small lots of domestic wool are meeting the views of buyers quite freely, in order to close accounts and be prepared to take hold of the new crop.

Accounts from the wool growing States indicate a little freer movement, but at a lower range of prices. These may be quoted at 50a56c in the different counties of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia. But from the tone of the transactions, thus far, has been within the limits of the reports. Above these figures, buyers for the east ern markets do not care to venture except for fancy clips, while I allow them and even at the prices named, farmers are finished sellers, and many of them appear determined to hold, and await developments, until a later period in the season. In this notion they are likely to be humored, as eastern buyers are neither plenty nor pressing. Very little wool has been shipped or received on consignment thus far, though a few moderate sized lots are now on the way here.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

HOP MARKET.

NEW YORK.

June 29.—The market is very strong, as the stock of desirable qualities of all kinds has become more reduced. Sales about 1,500 bales 1870 at 25 to 29 cents.

The following is from the circular of Mr. Emmet Wells of 27th inst.:

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	192
Receipts for the corresponding week in 1871	1,492
Total receipts since September 1, 1871	57,054
Total receipts for same period in 1870	56,954
Total receipts for same period in 1869	99,938
Total exports since September 1, 1871	51,053
Imports for the week	281
Total imports since September

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1872.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty per year.....1 50
One copy grats to the getter up of the club.

Wanted.

Copies of the following dates of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, to complete our file:

Two copies September 30, 1871.
Two copies October 1, 1871.

THE Boston *Post* calls FORNEY an "astute politician." If his complicity in the EVANS swindle proves him to be one, let him have the fame. But plain people in Pennsylvania have another name wherewith to describe him. YERKES is equally "astute," but FORNEY has the advantage of him. YERKES is in the penitentiary.

IT SEEMS to be angreed on all hands that the Republicans in Philadelphia, through the operation of the Crawford county system of making nominations, have brought a good ticket into the field. As a whole the nominations are far better than usual, and will command the united support of the party. The Republican majority in Philadelphia will be very large.

EVANS stole $300,000 from the State, as its agent. His appointment, by his own confession, was *on the recommendation of* JOHN W. FORNEY, who, *according to the testimony of* MCCLURE, was to get $20,000 for "his papers, *both daily*." He confesses to having received $2,000, and YERKES is in the penitentiary for stealing $200,000 of the State funds. Gen. HARTRANFT "moved on his works" as he did on EVANS's. All these worthies are clearly opposed to HARTRANFT, and loud in their praises of BUCKALEW. Which is perfectly natural.

"I SUPPOSE that I am indebted to Col. JOHN W. FORNEY more than any one else for my appointment as State agent," says GEORGE O. EVANS, the $300,000 swindler. "I understood that the arrangement was that EVANS was to give FORNEY $20,000—$10,000 for the Philadelphia *Press*, another $10,000 for the Washington *Chronicle*," says J. M. MCCLURE. "When EVANS's conduct became known I immediately took steps to bring him to an account," says Gen. HARTRANFT. "HARTRANFT must be beaten, BUCKALEW elected, and corruption put down," shouts *the virtuous* FORNEY.

IT IS as well settled as anything in the future can be, that the business classes—not the manufacturers and traders only, but the laboring and producing classes—are going for GRANT but for GRANT. The country was never so prosperous as at this moment—a condition inseparable from the administration of the government. No change can be an improvement, and no change will they have, least of all one that brings the unstable, experimenting Mr. GREELEY to the head of the government. This accurately describes the politics that will predominate at the ensuing election. That it is a good and safe kind, cannot be disputed.

AND NOW the *World* is compelled to admit the fact that GREELEY will inevitably control the Baltimore Convention, its own almost superhuman efforts to avert that catastrophe notwithstanding. It is sad to see so much ability and heroism so completely wasted, but the *World* is accustomed to defeat, and in the long run it has come forth with more than equanimity—unless, indeed, there should be a subsequent organization of the dissatisfied element, another Convention, and another ticket. In that event the thunders which the *World* has of late been hurling at the head of GREELEY would still come in play, serving to feed its revenge, if nothing more. And at any rate it will not have to wait longer than November to see its implacable enemy lying in the *cul-de-sac*. Let it bear up patiently, therefore.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* has ceased its assaults on HARTRANFT and contents itself with going after EVANS. As HARTRANFT met EVANS a good while before the editor of the *Post* woke up to the business, our contemporary, though a little tardy, is only lending support to HARTRANFT. But the *Post* is blind to the complicity of FORNEY in EVANS' business. It assiduously neglects to let its readers know that FORNEY's zeal arises from the fact that EVANS was appointed through FORNEY's influence: that the Philadelphia *Press* was to receive and probably did receive $10,000, and the Washington *Chronicle*—FORNEY's two papers, both daily—$10,000 more; that FORNEY confesses to have received $2,000 from EVANS, and that HARTRANFT exposed the swindle, and broke up the arrangement of this worthies who now perceive in BUCKALEW so many virtues. The attention of the *Post* is invited *to this view of* the subject as turning the tables completely against itself and in favor of HARTRANFT.

WITH the certainty of GREELEY's nomination at Baltimore comes news of the revival of the "American Club," which, as the reader knows, is the title under which the Tammany thieves reveled in their stolen wealth. TWEED was, and probably will be again, at the head of it. He is known to be GREELEY's right-hand man, confidential adviser and associate in several kinds of business. Of the significance of facts like this few people will be at a loss. That the old Tammany thieves should come to the front in the new GREELEY combination cannot be assuring to those who hold to the opinion that the government was not constituted to be the plaything of corruptionists, however they may at times prostitute it. The good opinion which doubtless some men have of GREELEY is based on a trust he destroyed by his associations. He cannot expect to retain the confidence of good men while in close association with TWEED & Co. That such are his associations and reliance as a candidate there is no disputing.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* has come down from its high Democratic horse, and is prepared to mount the GREELEY nag. In the face of the absolute certainty that no Democrat but GREELEY, the most ancient enemy of the Democratic party, will be nominated at Baltimore, it says that the convention "will nominate persons who are entirely reliable on the leading questions we have named, there can be no doubt, and after the nominations shall have been announced, all sound Democrats will regard it as an imperative duty to labor for their success." With what a sense of degradation this was written is no concern of ours. For months past the *Post* has been asserting and laboring to demonstrate that there was not a reliable or trustworthy Democrat in the Democratic party and GREELEY agreed, and that under no circumstances could Democrats support him. The editor may have suddenly been furnished with reasons for going over to GREELEY; but not so, as we have reason to believe, with the great mass of the Democratic party.

SOME TIME ago we called attention to the fact that instead of the entire body of Welsh in this country were opposed to GREELEY and in favor of the re-election of President GRANT, our Scandinavian citizens are equally outspoken and pronounced. The *Nordisk Folkeblad*, the national organ of that important element of our population, urges upon all Scandinavians the necessity of working for the success of the Republican ticket "with indomitable energy and unwavering fidelity," not only upon the grounds of the general integrity and ability of the administration, but also for the reason that the Republican party has proved itself the best and truest friend that the honest and industrious immigrants to the United States has found among all political organizations. In the Northwestern States the Scandinavians constitute a large part of our voting population, and there is little doubt that the main body of this thrifty and intelligent class will deposit their ballots and exert their influence in favor of the party and the policy which have preserved the peace and advanced the prosperity of their adopted country.

THAT which a detective is to a fugitive, Professor AGASSIZ would seem to be to physical science—give him the slightest clue to a mystery and he will hunt it across the seas and continents until he runs it down. His last letter to Professor PEIRCE, dated from South America, published in the New York papers of Wednesday, while of extraordinary length is also of extraordinary interest, particularly to the acquainted with the glacial theory, of which he is the most eminent expounder. He finds the same glacial footprints among the Andes of the new world which he discovered among the Alps of the old, and knows the tracks the moment he comes across them. In these discordant and self-seeking days the story of the great Professor's patient and tranquil study of the hidden meanings and mysteries of our mother, Nature, is as beautiful as it is rare. To search for the ever-last law that lies hid at the bottom of the sea and dwells upon the crests of the mountains, and to be able to discern Order and Cosmos and Harmony at the heart of all the antagonisms and chaoses that are—this is high work. It is also high reward.

THE Geneva arbitrators having decided that the question of the indirect claims preferred by the United States government against the government of Great Britain does not come within the meaning of the treaty, the Board will henceforward have plain sailing. The real business before the tribunal will now commence. It is confidently expected that the arbitrators will decide in favor of the claims for direct damages. A Washington paper holding intimate relations with the administration states that the government has for some months past been well satisfied that M. STAEMPFLI, the Swiss arbitrator and President of the Council, as well as BARON D'ITAJUBA, the Brazilian member, are strong believers in the justice of the claims. These arbitrators, with CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, constitute a majority of the Board. England will, of course, make the best showing she can, but there does not seem to be any reason to doubt that the decision will be against her. It is to be hoped those papers which of late have howled themselves hoarse over the "failure" of the treaty will now try the curative effects of silence—at least, for a sufficient space to enable them to think a little.

[From the Pittsburgh Post.]

THE THIEVES.

Hartranft was made Auditor General when Evans was made Claim Agent.

Hartranft made the contract with Evans.

Hartranft knew Evans was collecting money which belonged to the people, and was holding it.

Hartranft borrowed seven *thousand dollars* of this money from Evans.

Hartranft gambled in stocks, through the agency of Yerkes, with the money of the people.

Had Hartranft performed his official duty the State would not have lost a dollar through Evans.

The Committee of which Hon. Jabiruta L. Graham was Chairman, after a full investigation says:

"Your committee have not language sufficiently strong to express their disapprobation of so bold an outrage, or fitting terms in which to characterize those in officials position who seek to palliate or excuse the wrong.

"Evans collected $184,168 34 and retains the whole. State officials knew this fact for three years before it became public, and the neglect to report the transaction to the Legislature is regarded by us as a gross dereliction of official duty.

"Not only was there the necessity for such absolute silence in regard to the whole subject as seems to have prevailed in official circles at Harrisburg, but the accounts of Evans were intelligently so falsely dragged the whole into the public gaze.

"We cannot withhold the approbation of the looseness of official routine that placed in the hands of Evans over a million of dollars of valuable assets, without requiring from him any security whatever."

First of all let us thank the *Post* for the service it has done General HARTRANFT in putting these things into a shape where they can be dealt with as a whole.

First, "HARTRANFT was Auditor General when EVANS was made claim agent."

True, but EVANS was appointed claim agent by the Governor pursuant to authority conferred by the Legislature. HARTRANFT had no more to do with appointing EVANS than with five thousand men on the list. Notary Publics who get their commissions from the Governor.

The joint resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint was approved the twenty-second day of March, 1867, having been passed on that or one or two days before, as appears in the report of the Investigating Committee, and reads as follows:

"Be it resolved, &c., That the Governor be and is hereby authorized to appoint a special agent, to collect the disallowed and suspended claims of the State against the United States, whose compensation for that purpose shall not exceed ten per centum of amounts thus collected, and shall be paid out of such collections."

It is in evidence that this resolution was prepared by the FORNEYS in Washington in connection in one S. P. BROWN, who, as was shown, received $20,000 of the bounty, and brought to Harrisburg, passed by the Legislature, and EVANS was appointed, as he himself swears, as much on the influence exerted by JOHN W. FORNEY, who also shared in the bounty, as any one else. HARTRANFT had no more to do with the business than the man in the moon.

"HARTRANFT made the contract with EVANS."

There is not a grain of truth in this. The agreement was made with the Governor without the knowledge of HARTRANFT. In reporting the bill for the appointment of the appointment of EVANS by him, Gov. GEARY says:

"I required an agreement and bond (for $50,000) from the agent, both of which were accordingly entered into, and are as follows."

[Here follow both.]

"HARTRANFT knew EVANS was collecting money which belonged to the people and was holding it."

HARTRANFT performed his official duty, the State would not have lost a single dollar through EVANS."

We depart from the order of the charges in the *Post* to nail the falsehoods at a blow, and this we do by quoting from the report of Mr. WALLACE—which the *Post* falsely quotes so as to make it appear that the censure contained therein was intended for HARTRANFT. Let the reader note carefully what the committee say, and mark where the language which the *Post* would have believe was intended to censure HARTRANFT, but which has no kind of reference to him, comes in.

It was as far back as 1865, two years before HARTRANFT went into office, that all but about a million of the vouchers were taken from the Auditor General's office for collection, at Washington. [Of that million and HARTRANFT's connection with their delivery, notice will be taken in the proper place.] A great degree of success attended the attempt to settle with the government of the United States. About March 22d, 1867,—HARTRANFT having sat come into office—the FORNEYS, at Washington, with BROWN, the recipient of $20,000, discovering the disallowance and suspension of certain large amounts, brought to Harrisburg the *resolution authorizing an agent*, which the Legislature passed, and EVANS was appointed. We have already shown that EVANS was appointed by the Governor, and that the contract was made between them. HARTRANFT knowing nothing whatever about it. EVANS proceeded to Washington, and here we quote from Mr. WALLACE's report:

'Letters were written and verbal explanations were made by Evans and S. P. Brown to the Third Auditor and Second Comptroller of the Treasury, up to the 24th day of April, 1867, in regard to the 'suspended and disallowed claims,' and on that day these officers reversed their former decree, and credited the State with $1,989,115 82 of the claims disallowed and suspended. Of the credit thus given to the State $606,000 (loss $112 50 before paid) went to liquidate the cash advanced to the State in 1861, and $1,304,711 43 were carried by a counter warrant to the credit of direct taxes. Neither money nor warrant passed through the hands of Evans for these sums. Upon the whole of this sum, $1,989,115 82, Evans claims to retain ten per cent, or $198,911 82 for less than thirty days' labor. Your Committee have not language sufficiently strong to express their disapprobation of so bold an outrage, or fitting terms in which to characterize those in official position who seek to palliate or excuse this wrong."

The *Post* quotes the last sentence as applicable to HARTRANFT. HARTRANFT, so far from palliating or excusing "the wrong," as soon as it was known to him, commenced the appointment of EVANS by him, Gov. GEARY, as follows: "I required an agreement and bond (for $50,000) from the agent, both of which were accordingly entered into, and are as follows." [